[illegible] proceedings—Lindsay introduces the gold salary bill. 2 page 5 col.
[illegible] Convention—Brownlow nominated for Governor—3 page
Chi River Bill for [illegible] Commissioners 4 page 5 col
Correcting Income lists in Chicago $3000. [illegible] to Gov't 4 page 1 col

Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 865 NUMBER 192.

[illegible]

WANTED—To rent, a [illegible] suitable for a Lodging House. [illegible] side of State street, north of Van Buren [illegible] terms, "A & W," Tribune office.

WANTED—A good kitchen [illegible] and nurse-girl at 315 Wabash avenue. ja14-c689-2t

WANTED—Printer—A [illegible] man who has some knowledge of [illegible] ing, to learn his trade. [illegible] S. S. MILLAR, 33 Clark street.

WANTED—Part of a house, [illegible] three or four rooms, convenient for [illegible] keeping. Must be in a good neighborhood. [illegible] side preferred. Address "3 8 8," Tribune office. ja14-c681 2t

WANTED—A good, active Hotel Clerk—one who is acquainted with the business and can bring good references. [illegible] NATIONAL HOTEL, corner [illegible] ton and Wells streets. ja14 c6[illegible]

WANTED—Drug Partner—An active, energetic man, with $[illegible] in cash, can hear of an excellent opportunity of engaging in an established house, by addressing "DRUGPARTNER," Tribune office.

WANTED—A furnished room, without board, on the South side, in a private family preferred. Address "F," stating terms, Box 753, Chicago.

WANTED—A two-seated family carriage, for one horse. Address "[illegible] WAY," Tribune office.

WANTED—A book-keeper, who is thorough, quick and accurate. No one need apply who is over 35 years of age, and has not had at least three years experience. Must be amply competent to take charge of a difficult set of books and of unexceptionable habits. Address Box 3[illegible], giving reference and salary expected.

WANTED—A good experienced nurse girl, in a small family. One who thoroughly understands the care of young children can find a permanent place, with good pay, at No. [illegible] Wabash avenue.

WANTED—1 Bookkeeper, 1 traveling agent, and one porter. Several other good situations open. Book-keepers, entry clerks, salesmen, porters, drivers, &c., out of employment, should give us a call. Applicants by mail enclose two stamps. Merchants will please send in their orders before 3 p. m. Mercantile Employment Agency, [illegible] Randolph street, Room 1, up-stairs.

WANTED—A wet nurse. Call at 62 State street, up stairs, from nine to ten o'clock a. m.

WANTED—A partner, with a cash capital of from $[illegible] to $[illegible], to invest in a profitable business. None but an honest man need apply. Call or address "A W," 43 West Washington street, Chicago.

WANTED—To lend $10,000, in sums to suit, on personal securities. [illegible] of attorney to collect rents, &c., &c. No. 1[illegible] [illegible] Block, near Post Office.

WANTED—At a reasonable price, a state [illegible] billiard table, with cues, balls, &c., complete. Address Drawer 6350, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A Dressmaker. One who understands the business perfectly will find a pleasant home and good salary. A German preferred. Call at 335 North Clark street.

WANTED—A respectable gentleman and wife can find a suit of unfurnished rooms and clothes press attached, with Board, in a private family, pleasantly located, at No. 314 West Adams street, corner of Aberdeen.

WANTED—A live, active Man, to travel in the Cigar and Tobacco trade. One having an acquaintance in the country trade. Address Box 1136, stating salary, enclosing 50 cents to pay for this advertisement.

WANTED—Tanners, to go to Louisville, Ky. One to work in the Currier's shop, one on the Beam. Inquire at GERMER & HALL, 185 Kinzie street.

WANTED—Chicago citizens, the best and cheapest place to have your garments made up to order in the most approved cut (at eastern prices) is GRANGER'S New York and Boston Merchant Tailoring Rooms, 130 South Clark street, Chicago. N. B.—Garments cut and cloth sponged at short notice.

WANTED—By a young Man, Board in a private family, where he can have the comforts of home "unemployed evenings." West side, below Canal, near Randolph preferred. Willing to pay a liberal price. Good reference. Address, giving terms, &c., HENRY, West Branch Office.

WANTED—Ladies, send address, with stamp, to Box 6080, Chicago, and receive by return mail information of [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase a small [illegible]

WANTED—A good girl to do [illegible]

WANTED—A store on Lake st. [illegible]

WANTED—Ho! Everybody [illegible]

WANTED—A Protestant woman [illegible]

WANTED—A housekeeper, an [illegible]

WANTED—Listen! Ladies and [illegible]

WANTED—All those wishing to [illegible]

WANTED—Good Canvassers to [illegible]

WANTED—Persons from Wis[illegible]

WANTED—For one dollar I will [illegible]

WANTED—Scrap Lead in any [illegible]

WANTED—Fifty Wood Chop[illegible]

WANTED—A first class cook at [illegible]

WANTED—For the Government [illegible]

WANTED—Men and women to [illegible]

GET INSURED AGAINST THE DRAFT [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—Business Property. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Residence Property. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first class [illegible]

FOR SALE—A two-story [illegible]

FOR SALE—Near the [illegible]

FOR SALE—Beautiful Resid[illegible]

FOR SALE—At a bargain, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Fine Residence [illegible]

FOR SALE—Business P[illegible]

FOR SALE—First class [illegible]

LOST—On Peoria street, [illegible]

LOST—A bankbook [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily delivered in city (per week)	25
" " (per quarter)	$3.25
Daily to mail subscribers, per year	12.00
Daily to mail subscribers, per 6 months	6.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	6.00
Weekly, a single copy one year	2.50
" six months	1.25
Clubs of ten copies, one year	20.00
twenty-one	40.00

☞ Money by Draft, Express, or in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

☞ Remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time. But additions may be made at any time at club rates after the club has been raised, provided a full year's subscription is made.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1865.

THE NEWS.

There is nothing startling from the military situation. Everything indicates, however, that all is going well, and that important expeditions are on foot, that must eventuate shortly in results largely determining the issue of the rebellion.

Brigadier General Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners, returned to Washington on Thursday from General Thomas' army, and estimates Hood's losses in Tennessee at 20,000. Over 10,000 prisoners were captured. Large numbers of these express a desire to take the oath of allegiance.

There are two important military movements now in progress, of which the public has no definite knowledge—one under Gen. Thomas, and another under one of Gen. Grant's Generals in North Carolina. Particulars are forbidden publication.

All was quiet at Savannah at latest advices.

Gen. Canby's order for the draft in his Department, by an easy and intended inference, has to do with the schemes of representatives from outside districts who are purposing to draw on the region thereaway to fill their quotas. It cannot be done in that way any more.

Our Springfield dispatch contains one of honest farmer Funk's characteristic speeches against the gold salary bill. Mr. Funk, when he speaks, has something to say, and says it in very few words. He talks hard common sense, and every word hits like a sledge hammer. His laconic and practical style came in admirable play in his speech upon that worst of all follies, the gold salary bill. Read him.

The expedition up the Savannah River a few days since destroyed ten miles of the South Carolina and Columbia Railroad. It was the severance of one more link in the chain of Richmond communications.

Hon. James H. Beveridge, State Treasurer elect, and Hon. Newton Bateman, State Superintendent of Public Instruction elect, have been qualified and have entered upon the duties of their respective offices, their predecessors retiring. Mr. Tyndale, the Secretary of State elect, will not enter upon his official duties until the inauguration of Governor Oglesby.

Tennessee is wheeling into line to take her place between Maryland and Missouri. The State Convention has unanimously passed resolutions declaring slavery forever abolished and prohibited throughout the State; also a resolution prohibiting the Legislature from recognizing the right of property in man, forbidding it from requiring compensation to be made to owners, abrogating the declaration of State independence, the military league made in 1861 with the Confederate States, and all laws and ordinances made in pursuance of them. The propositions are to be submitted to the people for ratification February 22d, and on March 4th the election is to be held for Governor. Parson Brownlow, the gallant old patriot and Martin Luther of loyalty, has been nominated for the office. It will be a sad day for treason when he is elected.

Our Washington correspondent furnishes the exact facts relative to the elder Blair's agency to Richmond. We fear his olive branch is not destined to bear fruit.

A. D. Richardson, the New York Tribune correspondent, who has been an inmate of rebel prisons and pens for a year and a half, has been released.

Capt. Bolton, of Chicago Battery L, 2d Illinois Artillery, has been appointed Chief of Artillery on Gen. Washburn's staff. Capt. B. is a superior and gallant officer, and will honor the appointment.

Col. L. F. Hubbard, the gallant acting Brigadier, formerly a resident of this city, whose recovery from a wound received in one of Thomas' late battles in Tennessee, we recently noticed, entered the service with the 5th Minn., instead of the 5th Iowa, as by an error the types were made to read.

A most encouraging report is given elsewhere of progress in preparing the Atlantic cable.

Advices from Richmond give us rebel information concerning the capture of the attempted refugee, Henry S. Foote. Jeff. Davis has brought the case before the rebel Congress.

GEN. BUTLER'S REPORT.

We publish elsewhere a complete abstract of Gen. Butler's report of the Wilmington expedition, the transmission of which was interrupted by a failure of the wires on Friday night. The most surprising part of the document is the endorsement of Gen. Grant upon Gen. Butler's report, which states that "it was never contemplated that Gen. Butler should accompany the expedition, Major General Weitzel being specially named as commander." It will be seen also that Gen. Grant, in his letter of instructions to Gen. Butler preparatory to the sailing of the forces, speaks of the movement of "the expedition under Gen. Weitzel." An obscure rumor originating somewhere among the naval officers, has been in the wind ever since the expedition returned, importing that Gen. Butler crowded himself into the expedition without authority. It now appears that he not only had no authority for going, but that he was guilty of an act of insubordination in taking a command which had been specially assigned to another.

Gen. Grant also affirms that Gen. Butler is incorrect in stating that he re-embarked, after his ineffectual movement in front of Fort Fisher, "in pursuance of instructions"—the instructions being of the opposite tenor, to-wit, to remain there and entrench, in case he [illegible] effect the reduction of those places."

Under these circumstances there appears to be little room for astonishment that Gen. Butler has been removed from the command of the Army of the James.

EDWARD EVERETT.

A great and good man has fallen, and that too as he himself would have chosen to depart, not through a slow waste of mental and physical powers in the gloom of life's evening, but overtaken by the messenger, in the mellow afternoon of life, still among the reapers, and adding to his heaped sheaves of gold when the sickle drops from his hand. There have been periods in the career of Edward Everett when his praises would have found readiest utterance in the mouths of those against whom the latest and most ripened powers of his life have been forcefully directed. But he lived to survive his conservatism. He lived to exercise a noble trait of a great mind, the quality of confessing and repairing, late in life, long pursued error of doctrine and associations. And for patriotism's sake this did Edward Everett. If he passed years of his prime believing and acting upon the belief that the pent volcano in our nation could be smothered, and that thick blankets, Boston spun and woven, were all that were necessary; and if he stood with those who deprecated the ringing foot-fall of young freedom upon a soil, quaking and ready to open in fissures, and pour the red hot lava of war; if with such fears oppressed his middle manhood knew suppleness and yielding, it is forgotten because he was wise enough to cast it from him, instead of bearing it sulkily away into a corner to glower at younger men who should dare to do great deeds. When the national disease stood confessed, and the inutility of palliative treatment exploded, from that moment Edward Everett stood among the workers for the nation, the advocate of radical and thorough treatment, excision to the lowest root, the knife, the red hot cautery, extirpation of the rebellion and its cause. And to him was not denied a shining share in the great struggle, though the blade and the bayonet were for younger hands. His voice, his rich mental treasures were given to his country at an age when most men seek ease and retirement. His timely argument for the war came promptly and solidly, as the highway across which multitudes found firm footing out of the morass of Conservatism, Slavery's old Dismal Swamp for the Northern mind. And ever since as the advocate of the cause of the Union, with silver tongued eloquence that school boys shall read and declaim in that better day of republic to come, Edward Everett has been the friend of the soldier, the helper of the Sanitary Commission, the counsellor of loyalty and freedom. [illegible] he gave his fullest, richest [illegible] as a pleader among his fellow men, [illegible] and dwellers in wasted [illegible] homes in Tennessee will be [illegible] that Edward Everett is [illegible] With [illegible] peculiarly his [illegible] he collected throughout the East the [illegible] and disbursed to the helpless refugees in East Tennessee. With characteristic zeal and industry he had been busy in efforts of a kindred nature in behalf of the suffering residents of Savannah when his life work ends.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Northwestern Sanitary Commission have published a neat and compact financial report from the date of its organization in 1861 to the close of 1864, over the signature of its Treasurer, E. W. Blatchford, Esq., one of our most careful and honorable business men. Send for the report if you wish to silence the carpings of the fault-finders and the disloyal, and find it a panacea to your own perhaps half awakened doubts, and a complete crusher to to hostile machinery of the opponents of the work. One single condensed statement tells the whole story. The summary of total expenses for carrying on the work of the Commission, whereof the items are given in detail is $12,154.01, the total value of the supplies distributed, as above stated, was $364,059.71. Thus it will be found that the actual cost of receiving and distributing the supplies, during the three years and two months the Commission has been in operation, has been three and thirty-three one hundreds per centum of the value of the supplies distributed.

The Toledo Railroad Accident.

The following list has been furnished us by one of our citizens who was on board the train, of the more seriously wounded in the recent accident on the Cleveland & Toledo railroad, fully reported in a dispatch elsewhere:

G. P. Mosier, Ann Arbor, Mich.; head, slightly.
Andrew Cole, Pontiac, Mich.; head and shoulders, badly.
Mrs. Wm. A. Gibbs, Rochester, N. Y.; internally, and very seriously, probably dead.
Mrs. Wm. Barbuch, Toledo, O.; ribs broken and slightly about the head.
A. G. Irwin, Brooklin, Mich.; back and head, very bad.
Mrs. May A. Simons, Hamlin, N. Y.; head and shoulders, and bruised internally.
S. Straw, Detroit, Mich.; thigh and side, slightly.
Mrs. Thomas Brown, Somonauk, N. Y.; arm broken.
A. W. Carpenter, Potsdam, N. Y.; breast, shoulders and neck, badly.
Austin C. Rice, Adrian, Mich.; side and shoulders.
A. B. Moors; arms and breast.
H. J. Morris, Chicago; fingers broken.
A few others were slightly wounded.

GEN. BUTLER'S REPORT.

Gen. Grant's Endorsement—He Says "It was Never Contemplated that Butler should Accompany the Expedition."

The following is the complete abstract of Gen. Butler's report of the Wilmington expedition, a portion of which was published in our issue of Saturday.

General Butler states that after embarking his forces on the transports they were detailed from the 9th to the 13th of December, waiting for Porter's fleet. He joined the transport fleet off Cape Henry, on the 11th, arriving at the rendezvous off New Inlet, on the evening of the 15th, where they waited until the evening of the 18th, having the fairest weather possible. On the evening of the 18th, Porter came from Beaufort, to rendezvous, when the sea became rough, and on the 19th the wind sprang up, making it impossible to land the troops, and by the advice of Admiral Porter the troops were landed at Beaufort. This was necessary, as the transports were coaled for ten days, and that time had been then consumed.

For four days the wind blew a gale, during which time the transports were coaled and watered. At 4 o'clock, P. M., on the 25th, Butler came in sight of Fort Fisher, and found the naval fleet bombarding it, the powder vessel having been exploded on the morning previous. Arrangements were made to land the troops next morning, under cover of the gunboats, as soon as the fire of the Half-moon and Flag Pond Hill batteries had been silenced, which were up the shore, two or three miles above Fort Fisher. Porter was sanguine that he had silenced Fort Fisher. He was urged, if that were so, to run by the fort, into Cape Fear River, and then the troops could land and hold the beach, without fear of being shelled by the rebel gunboats, the Tallahassee being seen in the river. General Butler argued that if Porter would put his ships in the river, the army could then be supplied across the beach, and that at least the blockade of Wilmington would be thus effectual, even if they did not capture the fort.

Porter replied that he should probably lose a boat by torpedoes in an attempt to run by, and was reminded that the army might lose five hundred men by an assault, and his boat would not weigh in the balance, even in a money point of view, with the lives of these men. Porter declined going by, and the expedition was deprived of that essential element of success.

On the noon of the 25th the batteries were reported silenced, and the transports successfully landed their troops. Finding that the reconnoitering party landing could hold the shore, Butler determined that the land force should attempt an assault. Curtis' brigade was pushed within a few hundred yards of Fort Fisher, capturing the half-moon battery and its men. This skirmish line advanced to within seventy-five yards of the fort, the garrison being kept in their bomb-proofs by the naval fire. When the fire of the navy ceased, the parapet was fully manned, and personal examination by Butler, within a few hundred feet of Fort Fisher, showed it to be well protected by extensive stockade bastions, fifteen feet high and fifteen wide near the west ditch, and that no material damage had been done to the fort by the navy. Seventeen heavy guns tore up a breach. The flag which had been cut down by a shell, was captured on the edge of the ditch, and an orderly killed, about a third of a mile from the fort. The report that any soldiers entered is a mistake. During this time, Ames' division had captured 218 men and 10 commissioned officers of the North Carolina Reserves. Butler learned from these prisoners that two brigades of Hoke's division were within two miles of the rear of his force; their skirmishers were actually engaged, and the remainder of Hoke's division had arrived the night previous at Wilmington, and were on the march. Thus forming a force outside the works superior to Butler's; meantime the weather had become bad, the surf was rolling into the shore, so that landing had become difficult. At this time Weitzel reported to Butler that to assault the works, in his judgment and that of experienced officers of his command, would be impossible with any prospect of success.

This opinion coincided with Butler's, but as much as he regretted the necessity of abandoning the attempt, he yet considered his duty plain. No work as strong as Fort Fisher had been taken by assault during the war, and he referred to the slaughtered thousands in the assaults on Port Hudson and Wagner. Butler says: I therefore ordered that no assault should be made, and the troops to re-embark. While preparations to re-embark were making, the firing of the navy ceased. The guns of the fort were fully manned and a sharp fire of musketry, and grape and canister swept the plain over which our column must have advanced. It was found impossible to get our troops all aboard before the sea ran so high as to render further embarkation or even the sending of supplies ashore impossible.

On the 26th, having made all proper dispositions for getting the troops on board, General Butler gave orders to transport the fleet, as fast as ready to sail, to Fortress Monroe, in obedience to orders from the Lieutenant General.

General Butler states he learned from deserters and prisoners that the supposition, when the expedition was planned, that Wilmington was denuded of troops to oppose Sherman was correct, and so, at the time of the arrival of the army off Wilmington, there were less than 400 men in Fort Fisher, and less than 1,000 within twenty miles; but the delay of three days waiting the arrival of the navy, and the further delay by the storm of the 21st, 22d and 23d, gave time for reinforcements to arrive from Richmond. The instructions of the Lieutenant General did not contemplate a siege; we had neither siege trains nor supplies for such contingencies. General Butler here says: The exigency of possible delay for which the foresight of the commander of the armies had provided, had arisen, to-wit: Large reinforcement of the garrison, with the fact that the navy had exhausted their supply of ammunition in bombardment, left me with no alternative but to return with my army to the James. The loss of Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, 16th, 17th, and 18th, was the immediate cause of the failure of the expedition. It is not my province, even to suggest the blame to the navy. For their delay of four days at Beaufort, I knew more of the reasons which do or do not justify it, but it is to be presumed they are sufficient. Gen. Butler then refers to the excellent behavior of the troops, and the assistance afforded him by certain naval officers.

The report of Gen. Weitzel states that after getting a full survey of Fort Fisher, he frankly informed Gen. Butler that it would be butchery to order assault on that work under the circumstances. Gen. Curtis' and Gen. Ames' reports are appended, confirming all the above essential points, and copies of Gen. Grant's telegraphs and orders to Gen. Butler, conclude the document.

GEN. GRANT'S INDORSEMENT.

Gen. Grant in his indorsement of Butler's report, says: "It was never contemplated that Butler should accompany the expedition, Major Gen. Weitzel being specially named as commander." Gen. Grant thinks the delay in the moving of the expedition can be charged to waiting for the gunpowder boat to be prepared. Grant says: "Butler is in error in stating that the re-embarkation of troops was by his instructions, as his instructions never contemplated a withdrawal after a landing had been effected. Gen. Grant says in his orders, that the first object of the expedition was to close the port of Wilmington, and if successful, to capture the city itself.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, Saturday, January 14.

In my dispatch in the TRIBUNE of this morning, you make me say that the Union representative caucus which adjourned until Monday night, would decide to "defend" the gold salary bill. I wrote "defeat," which they will do. The House is not in session to-day, but the committees have been very busy, and matured a large amount of work.

Col. Jaquess, who went with Edmund Kirke to Richmond, lectured on his trip to the rebel capital in the Assembly Chamber this evening. The attendance of members and citizens was quite large.

Gov. Oglesby arrived here this evening, and has taken possession of the Executive Mansion. Mrs. Oglesby, I am sorry to hear, is ill and is unable at present to accompany her husband to the Capital. A little daughter of Gov. Oglesby has been quite ill, but is getting better.

Hon. Isaac Funk, the distinguished Senator from Bloomington, was absent on Thursday when the question on the gold salary bill was [illegible]ed, and to-day he asked the liberty to re[illegible] his vote. This was denied him, but he was allowed to define his position, which he did as follows:

Mr. Funk—I am opposed to that measure. I oppose it on principle. I think that we were sent here to legislate, to set good examples, to correct errors and wrongs, to do justice to the community and to ourselves also. Now, to pay all debts in gold, I would not say much about it; but when this honorable body passes a law to pay itself in gold I think it is setting a very bad example. Not but that they deserve more pay than they get; but what they get is no object to any member here. I am sure the little pitiful sum that any man gets who represents the State of Illinois in the General Assembly every one of us ought to disdain to stoop down to pick up in the road. Now, for my own part, I am willing to receive my pay as Senator just as they pay me at home for my cattle and my hogs, my wheat and my corn. My hired man I pay in common currency, and I do not think we are any better than the laboring man. I think that the labor of ourselves should be paid in the same kind of money that we pay for other things. Now if this becomes a law it will come up from the ostler and the hired men in this State, and they will say to us, why, my dear sir, you voted yourselves pay in gold, why don't you give it to us? What kind of position will that be? I would rather go without a cent than have my pay in that way. I object to it on principle. I do not mean to insinuate anything against any man, but I do think men have voted without thinking upon the evil consequences, not but that there are men here who can tell as much in a few minutes as I expect to speak in all my life, but when I say yes, I mean yes, and when I say no, I mean no. It is the most outrageous thing I ever heard of, and want it branded upon my forehead in letters as big as the moon that I am against it and shall ever be against it.

NEWS BY TELCGRAPH.

From Our Sunday Edition.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Blair Mission—The Mission Entirely Private—Treasury Matters—The Relieving of Gen. Butler.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 14.

A vast amount of peace talk, which now floods the capital, is absurd. It is not true that ambassadors from Jeff. Davis are on their way here, or that any authorized ambassadors from Mr. Lincoln have gone to Richmond, or that any serious expectation of immediate results from either the Senior Blair's mission or that of Gen. Singleton, is anticipated. So far as any actual authority was given these gentlemen by our Government, it was solely on private grounds. Even Blair was in no wise authorized to say anything for Mr. Lincoln to Jeff. Davis or to any body else. His pass to the front and through our lines was signed Abraham Lincoln. That forwarded under the rebel flag of truce to Grant's headquarters for him was signed by Jas. A. Sedden, Rebel Secretary of War, and was in the following words:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, January 5th, 1865.

Permission is hereby granted to Francis P. Blair, sr., to visit Richmond on private business. He will regard himself as on parole of honor while within the Confederate lines.

Intimations are given out by members of Mr. Blair's family here, to the effect that his main errand is to obtain from John C. Breckinridge, who is his nephew, certain business papers connected with the family and estate. It is denied on the same authority, that any considerable number of Mr. Blair's private letters or other papers, were carried off by the rebels last summer. On the contrary, Breckinridge had them collected and carried to the garret, to be out of the way of his soldiers, and there they were found after the rebels had retreated. Of course, everybody knows that Mr. Blair never started to Richmond in the dead of winter merely to obtain certain business papers, as well as that he did not start without a thorough understanding with Mr. Lincoln of the position he should take in conversation with the rebel chief. Nevertheless, the facts given above, and other facts stated, show that there is no recognized public object for the visit, either on our own part or that of the rebels, and that whatever Mr. Blair does must be wholly and utterly informal. It follows that the expectation apparently cherished in some quarters that Mr. Blair's return will be accompanied by rebel propositions for peace, or by anything definite and tangible on the subject of peace, is wholly unfounded.

The Treasury Department promises to pay all suspended requisitions up the 1st of January, 1865, before the end of this month.

The receipts from the income tax have begun to swell the internal revenue, so that this month it will amount to not less than $25,000,000. Sales of 10-40s have given temporary ease to the Department, which is enabling it thus to work down its indebtedness.

The officer who delivered to Gen. Butler the order relieving him from command describes him as very much surprised and affected by it, and as particularly astonished that it should have come from Gen. Grant.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Information has been received at the Navy Department from Acting Master Gillespie of the United States barque Brazil, on duty in St. Amons Sound, Ga., that the boats of that vessel had made several incursions inland, destroying salt works consisting of ten kettles of 700 gallons each, twelve kettles of 500 gallons each, twenty cans of four by six feet and 300 bushels of salt. The boats also liberated thirty negroes and captured a number of Confederate prisoners. The salt works were situated eight miles up the Turtle river, on the road leading into the Buffalo Swamp and the enemy's force in that portion of the country consists of 100 soldiers and 75 militia.

A refugee who left Richmond two weeks ago says the report that Lee has sent troops to meet Sherman in South Carolina, was confirmed, but the knowledge of all military movements were so well kept that it is not known in the army what troops nor the number that have gone, although it is now three weeks since they started. The upper classes of the people of Richmond and the papers talk confidently of the success of the Confederacy, but the poor classes who have severely felt the effects of the depreciated currency, are heartily sick and tired of the war, and are anxious for any mode of relief.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 14.—The following circular to the Consular officers in the British provinces, has just been issued:

STATE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, January, 1865.

Consular officers in territories conterminous with the United States on their northern and northeastern frontier are hereby authorized to receive United States currency in payment for passports, so long as the order of December 10, 1864, shall remain in force, bearing in mind the law requires five dollars as a fee for issuing a passport, which amount is payable into the United States Treasury, and, in foreign countries, with a Consular fee of a dollar in addition.

The existing regulation by which consular agents were forbidden to give passports is hereby rescinded for the above mentioned period. If any person shall have been charged more than the legal fees as they are herein mentioned, the amount will be refunded to him by the consul to whom the sum was paid, and such repayment will be reported to the department. A uniform rate of charge is expected and enjoined. Passports to enter the British provinces will be promptly issued by this department on application in accordance with the passport regulation.

(Signed) WM. H. SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 14—President Lincoln has recognized Ernest Napoleon Marie Godeaux as Consul of France at New Orleans; and Franz August Hoffman as Consul of the Dukedom of Saxe Minnengen for the State of Illinois.

After a long confinement to his residence, caused by a fracture of his arm, Assistant Secretary Seward has resumed his duties at the State Department.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Proclamation of Freedom—Great Rejoicing at St. Louis—Important Order by Gen. Dodge—Evacuation of Forts in Arkansas.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
[illegible]

Gov. Fletcher [illegible] Freedom, in [illegible] of the Convention [illegible] and rejoices [illegible] the Free State[illegible] procession too[illegible] the battery to [illegible] lute was fire[illegible] The whole cit[illegible] nation is quite [illegible] a blaze. Fire[illegible] and the rejo[illegible] Strange to sa[illegible] upon its flag[illegible] by Claybank [illegible] Judges. The [illegible] mortification. [illegible]

Gen. Dodge [illegible] against guer[illegible] commanding [illegible] of these mar[illegible] most clearly [illegible] this document [illegible] show that the[illegible] whatever wit[illegible] bands, but th[illegible] posed to them [illegible] to the nearest [illegible] knowledge th[illegible] doings, &c., o[illegible] of having [illegible] themselves a[illegible] residents will [illegible] jury done in [illegible] whackers and [illegible] are set forth [illegible] order. The m[illegible] illa business [illegible] about long e[illegible] going to use[illegible] measures to [illegible]

Guerillas [illegible] county, and [illegible] lation, it is a[illegible] sympathizers [illegible] erable excite[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, J[illegible] that Forts Smi[illegible] adjacent posts, [illegible]

As it is well [illegible] harm in saying [illegible] or three days [illegible] a portion of [illegible] New York, in [illegible] A dispatch fr[illegible] ton to Chero[illegible] killed sevente[illegible]

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
[illegible]

C. M. Willa[illegible] oath of allegia[illegible] was sufficient[illegible] complicity, bu[illegible] vict him on th[illegible] [illegible]

THE VERY LATEST.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

Further of the Fort Fisher Failure.

Admiral Porter's Dispatches --Conclusion of Butler's Report.

AN EXAMINATION BY COURT MARTIAL ORDERED.

FROM THE SOUTH--THE BLAIR MISSION TO RICHMOND.

Interesting News by Rebel Sources.

DEATH OF HON. EDWARD EVERETT YESTERDAY.

Dispatch from Secretary Seward --Mourning at the Capital.

FROM SPRINGFIELD--LEGISLATIVE AND GENERAL REPORTS.

The Atlantic Telegraphic Cable --A Promising Report.

Our New York Midnight Dispatch--Highly Interesting News Summary.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Fort Fisher Failure—Admiral Porter's Dispatch—The National Banks—The Volunteer Embassies to Richmond—Military Offense, &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Sunday Evening, Jan. 15.

THE FORT FISHER FAILURE.

Rear admiral Porter has forwarded to the Navy Department two supplementary reports relating to what he calls the attempt now being made to create the impression that I delayed much longer than necessary, and could have attacked on the 18th as well as on the 24th. He says: "If the army, after landing on the 25th, could not undertake the assault, they could not have done so the 18th. The delay, if any, gave them a thousand more men. When Gen. Butler was about to start from Fortress Monroe, having embarked his men in a storm, I told him he could not leave for three days, and asked him to wait a day after I started, as my vessel was slow, but he started for the rendezvous he had himself established, showed himself to the enemy and revealed our whole design. The Admiral then makes extracts from the log-book to show that from the 16th to the 20th, the weather was not calm as General Butler reported, and says the General left the rendezvous on account of a stress of weather, although neither the monitors or the powder-boat were able to ride it out. I do not, he says, attribute the report that we had wasted time to the General, but to some junior member of his staff, who was not as good a seaman as the General. He goes on to say that the military part of the expedition was got up in a most unmilitary manner, and proceeds to specify, mentioning bad transports, no arrangement for condensing water, scarcity of cooked rations, no entrenching tools or siege guns, no allowance for contingencies of any sort. The Admiral admits that he thought a good deal would be done by the explosion of the powder boat, although he did not depend upon it. He claims that the troops might easily have taken the fort, and even says the garrison left after nightfall to avoid capture.

In the next dispatch the Admiral fortifies his declaration that he could not have landed on the 18th by the testimony of Lieut. Preston and an officer of the coast survey, and defends himself from the charge of blowing up the powder boat prematurely. He also argues it would have been impossible to surprise the rebels. He concludes: "I should perhaps have waited till the attack was made on the navy, but that is not a good rule in making war. I shall fight just as readily in defending the navy against its traducers as I would against a rebel, and I think it a wise precaution to give the Department information about every movement of the late expedition." No one can make a good case of the late failure, no matter how clever the special pleading may be. Generals Weitzel and Ames, and other prominent officers who accompanied the recent Wilmington expedition, will be summoned before the Committee on the Conduct of the War in reference to the matter; also, Admiral Porter and other naval officers.

THE PRIVATE EMBASSIES.

General Singleton's friends, like the senior Blair's, have private business to set up as the ostensible reason for his trip to the South. He avowed here to Democratic Congressmen, that while he would embrace an opportunity to talk with the rebel leaders on peace if he could get it, he went independent of this to bring North a couple of neices, who were in destitute circumstances. The denial of the Richmond papers that old Frank Blair was within their lines is known here to be merely a blind, and Blair may not have gone direct to Richmond, but he is known to be somewhere within the limits of the Confederacy.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

An agreement has been entered into between our own and rebel authorities whereby all prisoners of war held in close confinement or in irons as hostages on either side, are to be released immediately, and placed on the same footing as ordinary prisoners of war. Two Western officers, Captain Mark Brait, of Cincinnati, step-brother of Frederick Hassauck, and Lieut. Perry, of Illinois, who have been confined for a long time in a dungeon of Libby Prison, have already been released from close confinement, and will soon be exchanged. They were held as hostages for rebel recruiting officers captured last year by General Burnside in Kentucky. The arrangements were reached by the efforts of Fred. Hassaurek, Minister to Equador, who has been for some days at Grant's headquarters urging its adoption.

PERSONAL.

There is considerable opposition in the Senate Military Committee to confirming General J. K. Barnes as Surgeon General on the ground of his alleged Copperheadism.

Gen. J. B. Brisbin, of Ky., and Gen. Bragg, from the Army of the Potomac, are in town.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Thirty-two National Banks were authorized last week, with an aggregate capital of $7,350,000. Among them were the following:

West Bank, National Bank, Muscatine, Iowa. Capital $100,000.
Union National Bank, Chicago, Illinois. Capital $500,000.
First National Bank, Aurora, Indiana. Capital $100,000.
First National Bank, New Albany, Indiana. Capital $300,000.
Merchants' and Farmers', Quincy, Illinois. Capital $150,000.
First National Bank, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Capital $50,000.
Commercial Bank, Chicago, Illinois. Capital $200,000.
First National Bank, Batavia, Illinois. Capital $100,000.

The amount of National Bank currency issued during the week ending January 14, was $2,400,100. Total now in circulation $[illegible],400,000.

MILITARY PENALTIES.

Surgeon John M. Robinson of Cincinnati has been sentenced to be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, with forfeit of all pay and allowances, and to be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or emolument under the United States, to pay a fine of $300 and to be confined at hard labor for one year in such prison as shall be designated by the Secretary of War; this sentence to be published in any paper in Cincinnati. Among other charges which are proven against him was that of obtaining money from the United States by false and fraudulent representations. The sentence has been approved by the President, and the Albany penitentiary selected as the place of confinement.

By direction of the President Capt. Robt L. Orr, 1st Penn. Vols. has been dishonorably dismissed the service for violating the mustering regulations by mustering into an advanced grade an officer physically unfit for duty with his regiment, and by creating a vacancy in the grade of Major, into which he caused and permitted himself to be mustered. Commanding Generals of Armies and Departments are ordered by the Secretary of War to cause this order to be promulgated to their respective commands.

By order of the President the sub-district of the Albemarle Military District of North Carolina, has been discontinued.

In the active discussion going on here in the Butler and Porter quarrel, Vice Admiral Farragut does not seem to follow the rest of the naval officers in condemning Butler. On the contrary he is understood to have expressed surprise that Porter did not run some of his vessels past Fort Fisher.

PERSONAL.

Henry A. Wise, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, Navy Department, will be absent from his post for some days. He is going to Boston to attend the funeral of his father-in-law, Edward Everett.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] announcement has been furnished for general publication:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1865.

The President directs the undersigned to perform the painful duty of announcing to the people of the United States that Edward Everett, distinguished not more by learning and eloquence than by unsurpassed and distinguished labors of patriotism at a period of political disorder, departed this life at four o'clock this morning. The several Executive departments of the Government will cause appropriate honors to be rendered to the memory of the deceased at home and abroad, wherever the national name and authority is known.

(Signed) WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

A Washington special to the *Herald* states that a Richmond refugee confirms the report that Lee sent troops to South Carolina, to oppose Sherman, three weeks since.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Legislative Matters—Refugees from Arkansas.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, Sunday, Jan. 15.

A bill was introduced into the Senate a few days ago to create the office of Attorney General of the State. I hear that the Judiciary Committee will unanimously report against its passage. It is understood that the idea of this office originated with a distinguished officer of this city, who fondly expected to fill the place thus created.

I understand that Gen. Fuller, Speaker of the House, will introduce a resolution to-morrow instructing the Judiciary Committee to report an incorporation law, which will cover all cases except bank and city charters.

The new bill is to be made applicable to all bills now before the General Assembly to incorporate insurance companies, &c. If such a bill passes it will relieve the Legislature of a vast amount of that class of business now pending before it.

A carefully prepared Registry Law, covering the whole State, has been prepared, and will probably be introduced into the Senate by Hon. J. D. Ward, to-morrow. The impression is strong that this one or something like it will become a law with very little delay.

The gold salary bill is creating much excitement and discussion. It has a pretty strong party in its favor. The Union representative caucus to-morrow night will decide its fate. I feel quite sure it will be defeated.

Mr. Lake, Representative from Kankakee county, will introduce a bill into the House to-morrow calling another Constitutional Convention.

There is a general disposition to make several important changes in the constitution, but whether it will be done in this way or by the means provided in the present constitution, is quite uncertain.

One hundred and fifty refugees from Fort Smith, Arkansas, about ten of whom are men, and the rest women and children, arrived in this city last night *via* Cairo and Decatur. They have been provided for by the generous people of Springfield. I am informed that these poor people received the most inhuman and brutal treatment from the officers of the Illinois Central Railroad on their arrival at Cairo. They were kept five days on an overloaded boat, without places to sleep, and with scarcely any food. They were then placed in hog cars which had not been cleaned since used, while the weather was very cold, and thus transported to Decatur. The trip occupied 72 hours in going a distance of about 200 miles, with scarcely any food and nothing to protect them from the extremely inclement weather. During the trip four or five of the children died from cold and exposure. The Central Road is paid liberally for carrying these poor people, and the Government should take this matter in hand and deal harshly with the officers.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Latest from Gen. Thomas' Army—The Situation in Tennessee—Rumors Regarding Hood.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, Sunday, Jan. 15.

Maj. Gen. Schofield, his A. A. G., Major Campbell and others of his staff, with Brig. Gen. Cox and staff, all from Gen. Thomas' army, arrived here to-day by steamer from the Tennessee river, *en route* for the North. Gen. Schofield goes to St. Louis by Monday morning's train.

From an intelligent officer who is just from Clifton, where he left Gen. Thomas, we learn that nothing active in the way of military movements can be expected for several days yet, even should there be found an enemy in force to make resistance. Thus far Gen. Thomas has been unable to learn the truth of the report that Hood was making a stand at Corinth, in fact it is currently reported that the rebel General and his disorganized forces are still fleeing Southward, leaving only a small number of Forrest's men in Tennessee to cover his prolonged retreat. Continued rains in Tennessee have made it almost impossible for Gen. Thomas' army to move to the interior were it deemed necessary to do so. They have supplies in plenty, and more are constantly moving up the Tennessee under proper protection.

Six hundred prisoners, a number of them being officers, captured during Gen. Grierson's raid, arrived here by steamer from Memphis to-day, going Northward. The officers will go to Johnson's Island and the privates to Rock Island.

The Illinois Central Railroad gives notice that until further advices they will not ship private freight to or from Cairo. This is undoubtedly caused by the great pressure of government freight.

CAIRO, Sunday, Jan. 15.—The steamer Missouri, with New Orleans dates of the 8th, Vicksburg 10th and Memphis, 13th, passed up for Louisville with 36 bales of cotton.

The steamship Morning Star left for New York on the evening of the 7th with $38,[illegible] in specie and 1,900 bales of cotton.

Cotton was less active. Middling was held at $1.18.

The Memphis *Democrat* says that the steamer Verango was captured and burned by guerillas on the 8th, near Skipwith's Landing. The passengers and crew were captured, along with a former cotton speculator from New York, name not given. Sixty thousand dollars in greenbacks were also taken.

The prisoners captured by Grierson arrived here to-day. The privates have gone to Alton and the officers to Johnson's Island.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Matters in Gen. Canby's Department—Important Order for Draft.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
NEW ORLEANS Jan. 8,
via CAIRO, Sunday, Jan. 15.

Gen. Canby has issued an order as follows, ordering a draft in his Department:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION,
WEST MISSISSIPPI,
NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 8, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 4.—1st. A draft of one in seven, based upon the enrollment directed in General Orders No 20, 1864, will be made in the Department at Arkansas, Mississippi and the Gulf, on the 15th of February, proximo, unless the quotas to be assigned to the several Departments named shall previously have been filled by volunteer enlistments.

2d. Commanders of the Departments named [illegible] the quotas for the several districts within their commands, and take all necessary measures for the prompt execution of this order.

3d. The draft and enlistment of volunteers will be conducted in strict accordance with the regulations established by the War Department.

4th. Volunteers that may be raised under this order will be assigned to organizations already in the service of the United States, and no new organizations will be commenced until after these have been filled, unless specially authorized by the Secretary of War.

5th. Troops to be raised under this order will not be credited to the quota of any State included in the President's Proclamation of Dec. 19th 1863.

6th. All persons who have or may hereafter come into the departments above named from States or districts included in the President's Proclamation, will be added to the enrollment and included in the draft, unless they furnish satisfactory evidence that they have fulfilled their obligations in relation to the draft in the district of their permanent residence.

7th. Deserters from the enemy will not be drafted, and, if enlisted, will not be assigned to local organizations, but will be sent in detachments of suitable strength to Milwaukee, Wis., to be assigned to regiments serving on the Indian frontier.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.
(Signed) C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieut. Col. and A. A. G.

THE LATE OCEAN DISASTER.

The Loss of the North America—List of Western Soldiers on Board.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, Sunday Eve., Jan. 15.

From the New Orleans *Times* of the 8th, we learn that the following Western convalescent soldiers were upon the ill-fated steamer North America, lost about one week ago at sea. The number supposed lost is about 200, chiefly from the General Hospital at New Orleans. The majority were members of Eastern regiments, *en route* for New York:

J. Warfield, 118th Ills. mounted infantry; S. Ennis, 2d Ills. cav.; J. D. Eveck, Ben. Swaney, W. B. Sterling, S. T. Tomlinson, 2d Ills. cav.; Corp. A. C. Bentley, 2d Ills.; E. B. Nelson, 12th Wis. battery; H. Loveland, 1st Wis. battery; J. S. Gray, L. Kennerd, W. C. Jinnes, Sergt. J. H. Hoffman, 4th Wis. cav.; S. Austin, 1st heavy artillery; W. L. Winn, 6th Mich. cav.; L. Hill, 12th Ill. cav.; J. J. Geer, 4th Wis. cav.; L. Brown, 12th Ill. cav.; L. Holmes, D. H. Brown, J. W. Wheeling, 12th Ill. cav.; P. H. Wonder, 45th Ind.; Corp. E. T. Rice, A. Sheperdson, 12th Ill. cav.

The North America was a new ship and believed entirely seaworthy.

FROM THE SOUTH.

From Richmond, Charleston and Mobile—Latest News from Rebel Sources.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 15.—The Richmond *Enquirer* contains the following from the Mobile *Advertiser*: "The Yankees about 4,000 strong are at Franklin Mills, on Dog river, without transportation. Their supplies are received by way of Dog river. Owing to the formation of the country their position is unassailable. Our forces are in the proper position to thwart any move they may make. In a skirmish the other day, two or three Yankees were killed and five captured."

On Friday last, says the Charleston *Mercury*, the Yankees, in unknown force, are reported to have crossed New River, on the road to Grahamsville. Their main body, however, is still in the neighborhood of Hardeeville. As yet, their object is not developed, but Wheeler is closely watching their movements.

The Richmond *Dispatch* has the following: The freshet in the James River commenced falling about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and in less than two hours it had subsided upwards of 15 inches. Further than a small break in the canal and the filling up of the first and second stories of several buildings in the lower part of the city, we have not heard of any damage done.

[illegible] reinforcements, both north and south of James River, by negro troops. [illegible]

A Richmond paper says of Mr. Blair that though his name does not appear on [illegible] [illegible] meetings were characterized by [illegible]

The following is from the Richmond *Whig* of Saturday, the 14th:—"The following communication was received in the House of Representatives yesterday from the President by his private secretary, Col. B. N. Harrison:

"EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
January 13th, 1865.

"To the House of Representatives:

"I have just received the accompanying report from the Secretary of War stating that Henry S. Foote, a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Tennessee, has been arrested by a military officer in Northern Virginia while endeavoring to pass our lines on his way to the enemy's country. I submit the matter to you in order that such disposal of the case may be made as to you shall seem proper.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS."

WAR DEPARTMENT C. S. A.
RICHMOND, Jan. 13, 1865.

To the President of the Confederate States:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit for your information and direction the subjoined copy of a telegram received from the Provost Marshal at Fredericksburg. No special instructions had been given for such arrest.

Very respectfully, JAMES A. SEDDAN,
Sec'y of War.

FREDERICKSBURG, Jan. 12, 1865.

To the Honorable Secretary of War:

I have arrested Hon. Henry S. Foote at Occoquan, on his way to Washington for the purpose of negotiating peace, as he avows. Full particulars through Major Carrington by mail.

I have paroled to wait instructions. Please instruct me what disposal to make of him.

(Signed) H. S. DAGGET, Commanding."

On motion of Mr. Clarke, of Mo., the matter was referred to a select committee of five. Occoquan is in Prince William county, on a stream of that name, near Potomac. The village is about 75 miles from Richmond and 20 miles from Alexandria.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 12th has a long article on the question of making Gen. Lee dictator, and says: "Some of our cotemporaries have been discussing whether the appointment of Gen. Lee with power to conduct the war would have a tendency to dispel the despondency caused by recent reverses. We need hardly say how earnestly we have deprecated the exaggeration to which this despondency has been carried. It has been far in excess of what circumstances would justify by croaking at street corners and in bar rooms, and it is even to be feared that some of the croaking has found its way into quarters where courage and security are to be expected, and in consequence is especially hurtful. Having taken pains to ascertain facts, we will now say that Gen. Lee is highest in command in the army wherever Gen. Lee is in the field; he therefore commands not only all the troops in his department but all who may happen to serve in connection with his command; the limits of the department are bounded solely by his own opinion and his command in the field is as large and extends over as great a department as he is willing to control. The President has made the experiment now urged, and Gen. Lee has found it impossible to do both duties. The President reluctantly, at Gen. Lee's own request, was compelled to choose between relieving him from the command of the army defending Richmond or from the general command over all our armies.

Death of Edward Everett.

BOSTON, Sunday, January 15.—Edward Everett died this morning, at four o'clock at his residence, on Summer street, of apoplexy. His age was seventy years and nine months. Mr. Everett addressed his fellow-citizens at Faneuil Hall on Monday last in aid of sending provisions to Savannah, and during the afternoon of that day was present in court in reference to a claim for damages against the city of Charlestown for overflowing a portion of his estate in Milford, by constructing a dam on Mystic River. On Tuesday he became affected with quite a severe cold, but neither his friends nor himself deemed it serious. Saturday evening he appeared about as well as usual, and retired to bed, declining to trouble any one to remain with him. About 3 o'clock this a. m., his housekeeper entered his room and found him sleeping naturally. An hour later she was alarmed by hearing a heavy fall in his room, and found him lying on the floor breathing rapidly. A physician was promptly summoned, but before his arrival Mr. Everett died. The event was announced in nearly all the churches at the commencement of the morning service, and created a profound feeling of sadness. Shortly after noon the church bells of the city and suburbs were tolled. Mr. Everett's funeral will take place at noon on Thursday, in the First Church, Rev. Rufus Ellis, pastor. It is presumed the State and city authorities will take part in the obsequies of this great and good man.

Light Out of Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, KY., Saturday, Jan. 14.—The speech of W. P. Kinney before the Legislature to day elicited much remark. He said he had sustained the legal enactment favoring slavery because he deemed slavery in some respects beneficial to both races, although he had never believed in the inherent right of one man to hold another in bondage, but that those benefits had ceased to occur, and the rebellion was responsible therefor. He justified the acts of the administration in regard to slavery, and vindicated the right of the people to amend the Constitution and abolish slavery, believing the Union to be the immutable basis of the government and the Constitution its immutable policy, to be changed as necessity or expediency required. He concluded Kentucky's interest required the proposed amendment, as slavery had retarded her development and would in the future more seriously check her advancement.

The Atlantic Cable.

NEW YORK, Sunday, Jan. 15.—A letter from Geo. Seward, Secretary and General Superintendent of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, to Cyrus W. Field, after alluding to the absolute electrical perfection of the cable now being manufactured, states that the amount completed up to the 30th of December, is 750 miles. The cable is now being manufactured at the rate of 80 miles per week without hurry and without night work. It will be finished by the end of the first week in June. Two tanks are completed on board the Great Eastern for the stowage of the cable, and the third is rapidly progressing. There is no reason to doubt but that the cable will all be on board the great ship ready for sea, with every appliance for laying the cable in the best order during the month of June. Mr. Seward has no doubt that the cable will be successfully laid and worked.

From the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—Suits have been commenced by the United States revenue authorities against numerous firms charged with selling matches without revenue stamp attached. Damages are laid in the aggregate at $500,000.

The steamboat Young America struck a snag in Neatser river to-day, near Mare's Island, and is a total wreck.

The Nevada Legislature is discussing the policy of aiding the Pacific Railroad.

Arrived, steamer Moses Taylor, from San Juan Del Sur, with passengers who left New York Dec. 19th; steamer Oregon, from Portland and Victoria, with $150,000 in gold.

From Gen. Grant's Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 13.—The utmost quiet still reigns along the lines in front of this army. Even picket firing seems to have been given up. Brigadier General S. Williams, who has been Assistant Adjutant General of this army since its organization, except the short time when General Burnside commanded it, has been appointed Inspector General of the armies operating against Richmond, and will be located at City Point with General Grant. Lieut. Col. Barstow is General Williams' successor.

From West Virginia.

NEW YORK, Sunday, Jan. 15.—A Clarksburg, West Virginia, dispatch states that the rebels after the attack on Beverly retreated towards Lewisburg. Citizens report that they captured over 400 prisoners and two Lieutenant Colonels, but the latter escaped, and some 200 stragglers have already come in.

More Rebel Pirates.

NEW YORK, Sunday, Jan. 15.—A letter from Panama states that the rebel pirates Bradshaw and Gunguata are on the coast of Salvador, awaiting opportunities to pirate on American shipping.

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, Saturday, Jan. 14.

SENATE.

But little business of importance was transacted to-day. Standing Committees reported favorably on several bills, the most important of which are the bill to abolish bank commissioners' office; the bill to amend the school law; the bill to amend the law in relation to change of venue in criminal cases; all of which were ordered engrossed.

The bill to defray the expenses of the State Government, not otherwise provided for by law, was passed.

A resolution to print 3,000 copies of the State Geological Report, was passed. It appropriates $20,000 for printing expenses, and provides for their distribution.

The Senate ordered that 350 copies of the Governor's Special Message, with the report of Hon. I. N. Morris, in regard to the two per cent fund due to Illinois from the general Government, be printed.

Mr. Green, of Alexander, introduced a bill to incorporate the Ohio River Saline Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company. Passed.

Mr. Mason introduced a bill to establish three Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges, one in Northern, one in Southern, and one in Central Illinois, in pursuance of the provisions of the Congressional land grant for that purpose. Referred.

[illegible] introduced a bill to regulate insurance Companies. Ordered printed.

Mr. [illegible] introduced a bill to [illegible] the construction of horse railroads in Chicago. Referred.

Senate adjourned.

House—No session to-day.

POSTSCRIPT.

FROM NEW YORK.

Our Midnight Dispatch—Highly Interesting News Summary.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]
NEW YORK, Sunday, Jan. 15.—Midnight.

The Attack on Beverly.

The *Herald* has further particulars of the rebel attack at Beverly, West Va., on Wednesday morning. The attacking force was commanded by Gen. Wickham, of Rosser's division. The Union troops at the post, consisting of the 34th Ohio infantry and 8th Ohio cavalry, under Col. Forney, were completely taken by surprise and outnumbered. The rebels rushed in suddenly about daybreak. Cols. S. Forney and Gouatt and about 600 of their men were taken prisoners, but the two Colonels and about 200 men soon after succeeded in escaping and regaining the Union lines, after which the rebels made a short stay and then retreated towards Lewisburg.

Vice President Hamlin.

The *Times* says Vice President Hamlin has announced to his friends that he would not accept any position in the new Cabinet, and intends retiring to his farm.

Foreign News.

The Liverpool *Daily Post* says the pirate Shenandoah was fitted out with the design of cruising against whaling vessels.

The British *Army and Navy Gazette* says Sherman's march through Georgia has demonstrated the hopelessness of the rebel struggle against the Government.

From the South.

Gen. Early, in a letter to the rebel Congress, denies the statement of his drunkenness in the Shenandoah Valley, and says no respectable man ever saw him drunk in camp, or on march, or in battle.

A rebel surgeon publishes in the Richmond *Whig* a statement of his experience in Northern prisons. He complains of harsh treatment at Nashville, Camp Chase, and Fort Delaware.

Richmond papers publish official reports of the defence of Fort Fisher and surrounding works. Strength of garrison and damage done by bombardment are not stated.

The *Sentinel* states that discord between Butler and Porter was the cause of our failure. One of the rebel prisoners says eight guns were disabled in Fort Fisher, and that the severe shelling drove the men to the casemates, where they fully expected an assault, and could have made but little resistance.

The *Sentinel* further says: "Lee and Davis harmonize," and then concludes as follows: "Would that so eminent an example were followed by all, and we should soon see a spirit of confidence animating the people that would put to shame the croaking and despondency, fault-finding and faint-heartedness that now disgraces so many of our public men and produce effects injurious to our cause."

The *Dispatch* has a long editorial in which it says: "We will not, in this dark hour of national distress, felt by the President of the Confederate States as keenly as by the most sensitive of his countrymen, help to add to his difficulties by reproach and denunciation."

The *Examiner* says: "We are not in the least danger of being subjugated, unless leading men who compose Congress and Legislatures are resolved upon it. But one thing is to be truly feared, decay of public spirit before the continued spectacle of executive folly and legislative subserviency."

The same paper says: "There is no place of safety for storing cotton in the South, as raids of the enemy can reach every corner of the Confederacy," and recommends the passing of a law for burning all cotton and tobacco in the South not needed for the use of the government.

The *Enquirer* has an article on arming slaves, in which it brings forward Gen. Lee's proposition to conscript negroes and to liberate them and the wives of those who are made soldiers. It demands that every possible sacrifice of life and property should be made to secure the Confederate nationality. It copies an article from the Wilmington *Journal* which proposes to adopt any course necessary. It says it would be willing to place slavery in such a condition to be extinguished in a hundred years.

Deserters from Fort Fisher.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 15.—The *American's* Beaufort correspondent of the 6th says nine deserters came off from Fort Fisher four days since, and were picked up by one of the blockading vessels. They [illegible]

[illegible]

☞ For Additional News by Telegraph, see [illegible]

☞ The H[illegible] of Hon. Ale[illegible] Admiralty C[illegible] he had held [illegible] that the case [illegible] tured by the [illegible] New York, to [illegible] gave a decisio[illegible]

☞ Gen. [illegible] Julian Allen [illegible] for the poor [illegible] sent aid—[illegible] tobacco—to [illegible] spring of 186[illegible]

New Advertisements.

MASONIC—There will be a Special Co[illegible] No. [illegible] R. A. M., this (Monday) evening at [illegible] o'clock. WM. PA DELFORD, Jr., Secretary. ja16-c[illegible]

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS—Wanted to sell or exchange a first class Photograph Gallery in Chicago, in one of the best locations in the city, for one in some thriving town. Reasons for exchange a preference for country residence. Address with full particulars, B. R., care Tribune Office, Chicago, Illinois.

PERSONAL—Mr. John Butler, of Green Bay, Wis., but at present supposed to be stopping in this city, is hereby requested to deliver the Pocket-book he picked up on North Kinzie street on Saturday, Jan. 7th, 1865, containing some $180, Due Bill for $75, Railroad Ticket to Wheaton, &c., to the undersigned, and receive the advertised reward of $50, as per request of Mr. Harry Whitehead, who was with him at the time of finding said pocket-book. S. MILLAR, 33 Clark street. ja16-c672-[illegible]

HO! EVERYBODY!—For two dollars I will send a receipt for curing Bone and Bog Spavin, Wind Galls, etc. A sure cure or the money will be refunded. Address T. J. FOX, Veterinary Surgeon, Box 130, Sharonville, Hamilton county, Ohio.

NOTICE—The Attention of Capitalists interested in

MINING INTERESTS,

is called to a new discovery. I can crush

GOLD BEARING QUARTZ

to a powder as fine as flour, at a cost not exceeding 50 per ton—entirely superceding and rendering worthless all stamp mills hitherto invented or in use. Address A. J. HARRISON, Cairo, Ill., or at St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, from Jan. 25th to Feb. 1st. ja16-c701-3t-net

TUCKER'S PATENT SPRING BEDS
AND FOLDING WOOD COTS,

Are universally acknowledged to be the standard articles in the market. Inquire for

TUCKER'S PATENT,

For sale by the furniture dealers generally throughout the United States. At wholesale by HIRAM TUCKER, 117 and 119 Court street, Boston, Mass.

Ely's Furnishing House
WILL BE CLOSED
On Monday and Tuesday Next,
The 16th and 17th instants, to take account of stock.

COPARTNERSHIP.

MR. EDWIN R. HARMON,
(Formerly of Harmon, Gale & Co.)

Has united himself in business with the firm of D. H. King & Co., and the firm name will hereafter be known as

KING, HARMON & CO.

They will continue the DRY GOODS JOBBING BUSINESS at 23 Lake street.

D. H. KING,
E. R. HARMON,
A. E. KENT,
S. A. KENT.

Chicago, Jan. 10th, 1865.

WM. A. REED,
No. 144 Dearborn-st., near the Post Office, Chicago.
CLEANSING AND COLORING
KID GLOVES,
KID AND SATIN SHOES, LACE, OSTRICH FEATHERS, RIBBONS, SILKS, &c., &c.
P. O. Box 2362.

A PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPER, of thorough business habits and experience at present employed by a large banking house in New York city, is desirous of obtaining a position in a first-class mercantile or banking house in the capacity of book-keeper or cashier. The very best of testimonials given as to character and capacity. Address "J F N," P. O. Box 1650 New York.

TRAMP, TRAMP, TRAMP,
Or, The Prisoner's Hope.

"Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching,
Cheer up, comrades, they will come,
And beneath the starry flag we shall breathe the air again
Of the free land in our own beloved home."

Words and music by Geo. F. Root. Price 30 cts.
ROOT & CADY, Chicago,
Wholesale Agents for Wm. B. Bradbury and J. W. Vose' Pianos, and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—A graduate of [illegible] College, who for the last ten years [illegible] in the Dry Good and Grocery Trade, and who understands Book Keeping, desires employment. City references given. Address "C F C," Box 304, Chicago.

New Advertisements.

THE
CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
DRY GOODS
STILL CONTINUES
—AT—
STRYKER & CO.'S,
141 Lake Street.

These Desiring Bargains will do well to call soon.

Dress Goods,	Domestics,
Prints,	House Furnishing Goods,
Gloves & Hosiery,	Silks,
Linens,	Balmorals and
Cloths,	Hoop Skirts,

At Less Prices than they can now be Bought.

SHAWLS & CLOAKS
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
STRYKER & CO.,
ja4-c[illegible] 141 LAKE STREET.

GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION. 250,000 Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, etc., worth over $1,000,000, will be sold for $1.00 each, without regard to value; not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive. Splendid list of articles; all to be sold for $1.00 each:

250	Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	$50 to	$150
250	Ladies' Gold and Enameled Case Watches	[illegible] "	70
500	Gent's Hunting-Case Silver Watches	[illegible] "	70
200	Diamond Rings	50 "	100
5,000	Gold Vest and Neck Chains	15 "	30
3,000	Gold Oval Band Bracelets	[illegible] "	[illegible]
5,000	Chased Gold Bracelets	[illegible] "	10
2,000	Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains	5 "	20
7,000	Solitaire and Gold Brooches	4 "	10
2,000	Lava and Florentine Brooches	4 "	6
5,000	Coral, Opal, and Emerald Brooches	4 "	6
5,000	Mosaic, Jet, Lava, and Florentine Ear Drops	4 "	8
7,500	Coral, Opal, and Emerald Ear Drops	4 "	6
4,000	California Diamond Breast Pins	2.50 "	10
3,000	Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys	2.50 "	8
4,000	Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides	3 "	10
5,000	Sets of Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc.	3 "	8
6,000	Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc.	[illegible] "	[illegible]
10,000	Miniature Lockets	2.50 "	[illegible]
4,000	" " Magic Spring	[illegible] "	20
3,000	Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, etc.	[illegible] "	8
5,000	Plain Gold Rings	4 "	10
5,000	Chased Gold Rings	[illegible] "	[illegible]
10,000	Stone Set and Signet Rings	2.50 "	10
10,000	California Diamond Rings	2 "	10
7,500	Sets Ladies' Jewelry—Jet and Gold	5 "	15
6,000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry—Cameo, Pearl, etc.	4 "	15
10,000	Gold Pens, Silver extension Holders and Pencils	4 "	10
10,000	Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders	6 "	10
5,000	Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders	[illegible] "	10
5,000	Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	5 "	50
8,000	Silver Castors	15 "	50
2,000	Silver Fruit and Cake Baskets	20 "	50

Messrs. T. & H. GAUGHAN & CO., 116 Broadway, New York, extensive manufacturers and importers of all the leading and most fashionable styles of Watches and Jewelry, desiring to increase their business to an unlimited extent, have resolved on a GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION, subject to the following regulations:

Certificates naming each article and its value, are placed in sealed envelopes, and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents.

All articles sold at $1.00 each, without regard to value!

On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, or any set of jewelry on our list for $1.00, and in no case can they get less than $1.00 worth, as there are no blanks. The price of certificates is as follows:

One for 25 cents; five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty five for $10; one hundred for $15.

Agents will be allowed ten cents on every certificate ordered by them, provided their remittance amounts to $1.00. Agents will collect 25 cents for every certificate, and remit 15 cents to us either in cash or postage stamps. T. & H. GAUGHAN & CO.,
ja16-c700-1t 116 Broadway, New York.

THIRD WARD
DRAFT ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Association, Jan. 14th, it was resolved, that the books of the Association be kept open until Saturday evening, Jan. 21st, until which time old members of the Association be given certificates of continued membership for $15, and new members for $25.

The Committee will be at the Office, 101 State street, every evening this week, from 7 till 10 o'clock P. M.

Only five hundred names have been received up to this time out of an enrollment of 1,307.

The Committee appeal to every enrolled man to come forward and assist with their means to strengthen the Association and to protect its members from the draft. C. G. WICKER,
Chairman.
THOS. D. JAMISON, Secretary. ja15 c[illegible]

DRAFT MEETING IN THE
16TH WARD.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic Draft Meetings ever held in Chicago, was held on Saturday evening, at Uhlich's Hall.

JUDGE GOODRICH,
JUDGE GAREY,
CASPER BUTZ,
A. H. BURLEY and
GEORGE SCHNIDER

Were appointed a Committee to collect for the Association.

The Books will also be opened at No. 2 North Clark street, and at R. Sherman's, on Kinzie street, until Wednesday Evening, where all who desire, can pay and join the Association.

The meeting adjourned to meet again on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at same time and place.
A. GARVEY, President.
THOMAS CARNEY, Sec. ja15-c697-4tnet

DODD'S
GERMAN COUGH BALSAM
IS THE
BEST IN THE WORLD
FOR ALL KINDS OF COUGHS, COLDS, &C.
WHOLESALE AT
J. H. REED & CO.'S, CHICAGO.

PLOWS, PLOWS, PLOWS,
WITH
PATENT ELLIPTIC STEEL STANDARD,
MANUFACTURED BY
WM. B. YOUNG & CO.
Chicago, Ill.

The attention of plow dealers is called to the superior merit of our Plows. We wish to have one dealer in every town in the Northwest sell them. For circular and terms address as above.

COGSWELL & MITCHELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
85 Lasalle street.
Advances made on Consignments.
E. D. COGSWELL. [ja19 c[illegible]] JOHN L. MITCHELL.

TAYLOR'S
PROVISION AND FISH
Inspection Houses and Yards,
For Overhauling and Repacking.

Look out for your Mess and Prime Mess Pork and Beef, packed in late hot weather, without half salt. Burnt brandy won't save it, unless inspected and repacked, with plenty salt and brine. Attend to this—forget it not.

☞ Storage for 3,000 tons—low Storage. Insurance ½ per cent.

Provisions on consignment and for sale all the time.

Flander's Block, opp. Mich. & Ill. Cent. Depots and Howe's Dock.
ja15-c[illegible] J. S. TAYLOR.

ATWATER'S
STOCK PUMP.
County Rights for Sale.

Many attempts have been made to invent a pump by which stock can be made to pump water for themselves. This is the first pump ever made—

1st. Which can be used in wells of all depths.
2d. Which will supply several fields with water at once.
3d. By which one ox will draw a barrel of water while drinking.
4th. Which is without pulleys or springs, and cannot get out of order.
5th. Which is within the reach of every farmer.

A few County Rights will be sold.

Apply to J. C. HOYT, No. 17 South Clark street, Chicago; W. H. BUTLER, Lafayette, Indiana. Pumps working at both points.

PERRIN BROTHERS & HARLAN,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, CAPS and FURS,
NO. 34, LAKE STREET, Chicago.

Would invite the attention of the Trade to a NEW STOCK now being selected, and arriving for Spring and Summer Sales, comprising STRAW and PALM LEAF Goods in every variety, and a full and well-selected assortment of all Goods in the HAT and CAP line.

READ THE BIOGRAPHY OF
FARRAGUT,
(With Steel Portrait,)
IN JANUARY NUMBER OF THE
"United States Service Magazine."

It contains also an important letter from Gen. Sherman, &c., &c., and is a number of unusual interest and value. For sale by all newsdealers. Sent, postpaid, for 50 cents.
C. B. RICHARDSON, Publisher,
ja15-c[illegible] 540 Broadway, New York.

SCENERY
FOR A
Theatre or Concert Hall
FOR SALE.

Including proscenium, side scenes, &c., &c., all complete, nearly new, and will be sold low for cash. Address Drawer 6087 Chicago.

New Advertisements.

1865.
Savings and Trust Institution.
The Marine Company of Chicago,
Corner of Lake and Lasalle-sts,
ASSETS, $500.000.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
S. S. [illegible]. A. Cashier | E. C. LONG. A. Treasurer

SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND TRUST FUNDS received on deposit according to the terms of the charter.

The charter provides that "All such sums of money as shall be deposited in the SAVINGS DEPARTMENT OF SAID COMPANY SHALL BE HELD IN TRUST FOR SAID DEPOSITORS and shall not be mingled with the general [illegible] Company, but shall be kept, used and [illegible] as a DISTINCT FUND, the [illegible] security, to such depositors, respectively [illegible] said Company, so that in no event [illegible] be jeopardized by the other business of said Company."

DRAFT! DRAFT!!

The "15th of Feb." will soon Roll Around.

THE CHICAGO
Draft Insurance Co.
CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.
$25,000 Paid in and Deposited in Bank.

The Chicago Draft Insurance Company are prepared to insure a limited number of

Enrolled Men

In each Ward of the city, and in all Townships in other Congressional Districts, from the Draft, and guarantee and agree to furnish a Substitute to each of their Drafted men, in whatever District they may reside.

The Company commences business with a large paid-up capital, and is "backed up" by parties whose solvency is undoubted, as can be ascertained by calling at our office.

We propose to use the premiums received from the insured and as much of the capital as is required in procuring Substitutes

PREVIOUS TO THE DRAFT,

So as to be ready to immediately comply with our agreements in supplying all of our insured, who are drafted, with Substitutes as fast as we know who they are. We shall make arrangements to get the earliest returns from all Wards and Townships in which our insured reside, and in every case aim to have the

Exemption Papers

Waiting for them at our office, and subject to their order.

Enrolled men of Chicago and Townships of other Districts! Now is the time to make yourself PERFECTLY SECURE AGAINST being COMPELLED to pay an ENORMOUS price for a Substitute in case you should be DRAFTED.

There are about 40,000 men enrolled in this District and there will be required about 5,000 men to fill the Quota assigned. YOU may be one of the number DRAFTED. Is it not cheaper to pay a comparatively reasonable amount now and be perfectly certain of having a SUBSTITUTE ON HAND, than to take the chance of being obliged to pay from $800 to $1,200 AFTER THE DRAFT, and be troubled and annoyed in getting your Substitute?

The public may be fully satisfied of one thing, we SHALL PROMPTLY FILL EVERY CONTRACT WE MAKE WITH OUR PATRONS, AND HAVE GOT MEANS TO DO IT WITH.

The Draft will surely come off on the "15th of February."

MEN and NOT FIGURES are WANTED for this last 300,000 call, and THEY will CERTAINLY BE HAD.

PREPARE IN TIME.

We shall at all times be pleased to give any information required from parties desiring to examine into our business, and will promptly answer all communications addressed to the Secretary. P. O. Box 3010.

G. A. COLBY, President,
Banker, Niles, Mich.
JAMES ARTHUR, Treasurer.
H. LESTER, Secretary.
Office, 122 South Clark street, Rooms 7, 8 and 9, (up-stairs,) Chicago, Ill.

GEO. A PRINCE & CO.'S
AUTOMATIC ORGANS
SCHOOL ORGANS,
AND
MELODEONS.

THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND NOW IN USE.

Every Instrument Warranted for Five Years.

For seventeen years the superior excellence of our Instruments has not been questioned, and for two years past the enormous demand has made it impossible for us to meet our orders promptly. With our increased facilities, we feel warranted in assuring our patrons that their orders will be promptly met, and solicit a continuance of their patronage.

☞ A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CLERGYMEN, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

Address
Geo. A. Prince & Co.,
43 Lake Street, Chicago.

AN ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with full description of styles, will be sent free to any address.

LAMB'S
KNITTING MACHINE.
The New and Crowning Triumph.

This machine turns the heel and narrows off the toe complete; widens and narrows by varying the number of loops; knits any desired size, without removing needles, from four loops, forming a cord, up to its full capacity. It knits the web either tubular, double, or flat with selvedge—transforming the simple thread into an almost unlimited variety of articles of apparel, as Shawls, Nubias, Breakfast Capes, Jackets, Hoods, Wrappers, Drawers, Comforts, Leggins, Smoking and Skating Caps, Cravats, Suspenders, Lamp Wicks, Gloves, Mittens, &c. All other machines knit merely a straight, continuous tube, into which the heel and toe are sewed or knit by hand, and "narrow and widen" only by knitting tight and loose, and reduce the number of loops only by removing needles from between other needles, thus leaving double space between them, and open seams in the work, which destroy its uniformity and durability. Knits one yard plain work in TEN MINUTES; pair Socks complete in half an hour. From $10 to $20 a week earned with it by any woman. Many soldiers' families, and disabled soldiers themselves, are deriving from it a handsome support. Wool growers can double the value of their wool by its use. Every country merchant should have one in his store. Agents wanted. For circulars, &c., address S. BRANSON, Agent,
138 West Fourth street, Cincinnati.
Manufactory at Springfield, Mass.

NEW LEAF TOBACCO
HOUSE.
McGONEGAL, STRAUSS & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
LEAF TOBACCO,
PLUG, FINE CUT, AND
SEGARS,
183 SOUTH WATER-ST, UP-STAIRS.
Leaf Tobacco sold at New York prices.

NATIONAL BANK SAFES.

Folding Outside Doors,
Folding Inside Doors,
Burglar Chests Inside,
Covert's and Yale's Dial Locks,
Banks of $50,000 Capital,
Banks of $100,000 Capital,
Banks of $500,000 Capital,
We have just the Article you want,
You cannot afford to be without one,
Bankers are delighted with them.

FOR SALE ONLY BY
F. W. PRATT.

THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFES.

Ten years ahead of all others.
Made of Heavier Wrought Iron.
Thicker Fire-Proof Filling.
Weigh twenty per cent. more.
Elegantly Made and Finished.
Cost no more than the old styles.
You see them Everywhere.

FOR SALE ONLY BY
F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle St.

U. S.
7 3-10 LOAN,
Subscriptions Received by the
FIFTH
NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,
50 LASALLE STREET.

Notes delivered at Express Stations FREE OF CHARGE. A COMMISSION OF ONE QUARTER PER CENT allowed to all subscribers, and the most liberal commissions allowed to Banks and Bankers.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.
Chicago, December 12th, 1864.

7-30 U. S. NOTES.

Subscriptions received and Notes on hand for immediate delivery, by

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

AT ELY'S FURNISHING HOUSE we make SHIRTS TO ORDER, SUPERIOR IN QUALITY AND FIT.
King's Block, corner Dearborn and Washington sts.

BANK TELLER
WANTED.

Wanted immediately by one of the largest and [illegible] established Banking Houses in the West, a [illegible] and experienced Bank Teller. [illegible] [illegible] promotion [illegible] may be addressed to Post Office Box 234, Milwaukee, Wis., [illegible] [illegible] terms, and places of previous service, with [illegible] [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1865.

THE LIE OF THE N. Y. NEWS RELATIVE TO OUR TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

We publish in another column a real or pretended letter from some concealed rebel in Chicago to the New York *News* relative to the treatment of the rebel prisoners in our hands at Rock Island, Ills. The skin-deep pretenses of Unionism contained in it will deceive no one. It is concocted whether in Chicago or in the editorial office of the New York *News* for but one purpose, viz: to justify the rebels in starving our prisoners. It will be re-published by every rebel paper at the South, and greedily devoured by rebel sympathizers in Europe. It is an unmitigated, atrocious and fiendish LIE from beginning to end, and the editors of the traitorous N. Y. *News*, who published it knowing it to be a lie, and intending it to palliate and encourage the rebels in starving our soldiers, and to cause them to inflict if possible new sufferings on our brave men, deserve to be hung. Jefferson Davis is an honorable man and a gentleman compared with them.

The lie at best is a bungling one. The writer fails to state that she has seen or conversed with a single prisoner at or from Rock Island. She has seen none emaciated, diseased, delirious, starved or dying—she knows of none who have died or been disabled from such causes. She even assigns them two inches square of meat and a loaf of bread a day—which is as much as most men not laboring would eat. How poorly does this lie, were its statements true, offset the case of our men at Andersonville getting no bread nor meat whatever for three months together, and feeding on a pint of meal a day, till their raving skeletons at the door of death are sent back to us in such a condition that hundreds of them die in being transported as many miles.

Men who have practiced lying as long the editors of the New York *News* are inexcusable in not understanding their trade. They should either tell a lie equal to the emergency or sell out their paper to men who can.

We have taken the pains to ascertain from the responsible sources what are the exact rations issued not only at Rock Island but to all our prisoners of War and required so to be issued by the circular of the Commissary General of Prisoners dated June 1, 1864. They are as follows: fresh beef 14 oz, pork or bacon (in lieu of fresh beef) 10 oz, flour or soft bread 16 oz, hard bread 14 oz (in lieu of flour or soft bread), corn meal (in lieu of flour or bread) 16 oz, per day. In addition to this there are distributed for every 100 rations, 12½ lbs of beans or peas or 8 lbs of rice or hominy, 4 lbs of soap, 3 quarts of vinegar, 3¾ lbs of salt and 15 lbs of potatoes.

The reader may compare the above with the rations issued to our own soldiers, which are as follows: Pork ¾ pound (in lieu of fresh beef); fresh beef 1¼ pound; 18 ounces flour per day; 15 pounds beans, or 15 pounds peas, or 10 pounds rice, or 10 pounds hominy to each 100 pounds rations; 10 pounds green or 8 pounds roasted coffee, or 1½ pounds tea to each 100 rations; 15 pounds sugar, 4 qts vinegar, 1¼ adamantine candles, 4 pounds soap, 3¾ pounds salt and 4 ounces pepper to each 100 rations. No potatoes are issued to soldiers. When we reflect that the exigencies of the service frequently cut the soldiers' rations short, but not the prisoners', and that the labor and exposure of the soldier's life causes him to require more food than the inactive prisoner, it will strike every person who compares these figures that our prisoners of war really fare better in respect to rations than our soldiers in the field.

As to clothing, Col. Sweet, at Camp Douglas, having in charge between 11,000 and 12,000 prisoners, makes the following statement through us to the public:

"In May last, 5,000 suits, with drawers and blankets, were issued to the rebel prisoners. In October, 4,000 extra suits were issued, as also 4,000 extra shirts and 4,000 extra pairs of stockings. Since that time, 1,228 knit blouses and 200 overcoats have been given out, and 300 pairs of knit gloves issued to working squads. In all, 9,000 blankets have been issued since May last.

"As to coal, the prisoners are allowed all they need to maintain constant fires.

"About five hundred letters are at present daily written by prisoners to their friends, asking for clothing or money. When these necessaries are considered indispensable to the comfort of the writers, the letters are approved and the articles allowed to be forwarded by express and duly delivered. All money must be deposited with the prisoners' accountant, and all orders drawn against such funds are promptly honored.

"The clothing issued to prisoners is from a large quantity of gray and brown blue, manufactured for the Union army at an early date in the history of the war. It is neat and substantial, the material being better than that at present issued.

"The treatment at Rock Island is precisely the same as at Camp Douglas."

We have given more pains and space, perhaps, than it deserved to the refutation of this diabolical falsehood of the N. Y. *News*. If we were the Government, the editors of that infamous and lying abettor of the rebellion would publish a retraction of the falsehood, and furnish to us the name of its author, whether in or out of their office—or hang. We know that no refutation of it will follow it into rebeldom, or be published in Southern or European rebel newspapers, or prevent the harm it will do to our soldiers at the South or to our cause. But the wrong though done would never be repeated. There is a way of preventing it.

THE GREAT RAILROAD SUIT.

We publish elsewhere an abstract of the bill of complaint filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois in the case of Wadsworth vs. the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, of which a brief mention was made in our columns on Saturday. The magnitude of the interests involved probably exceeds that of any other case ever brought before the court. It is no less than an effort on the part of the stock and bond-holders of the old Galena & Chicago Union Railroad (or a portion of them), to upset the consolidation of that road with the Northwestern. Charges of fraud and malfeasance are pretty freely indulged against prominent railway officials here and elsewhere. The allegations of the complainant relative to the manner in which the consolidation was effected are grave, and the litigation to follow cannot fail to excite an unusual degree of public interest. The bill of complaint consists of one hundred and two manuscript pages.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Repeal of the Black Laws--History of their Enactment.

Union Stock Yard and Transit Company of Chicago--Bounties to Volunteers--Progress of Legislative Business.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

SPRINGFIELD, January 13, 1865.

THE BLACK LAWS.

Petitions continue to pour into the General Assembly from all parts of the State for the repeal of the infamous Black Laws, and all the other laws upon our statute books placing disabilities upon the black race in this State. These petitions are signed by large numbers of the very leading men of the State, very many of whom, four years ago, voted against their being stricken from the statute books of Illinois. These Black Laws will be repealed. There is no mistake about it. Every Union member in either House will vote aye to this, while every copperhead will vote against it. The *State Register* of this city is doing all it can to save this relic of barbarism, but can accomplish nothing.

It may not be generally known that Gen. John A. Logan was the author of the Black Laws of 1853, and that he introduced them into the House of Representatives of this State in 1853; and further that Hon. Andrew J. Kuykendall, the Union representative elect to Congress from lower Egypt presented them in the Senate, while he and Hon. S. W. Moulton, representative elect from the State at Large, voted for them—all three at that time being leaders of the Democratic party. Such is the fact as shown by the journals of the House. Gen. Logan is now at the head of his army corps near Savannah, Ga. When word shall go to that gallant and true hearted General on the wings of lightning that this work of his hands, performed under the influence of a forgotten prejudice and a false sentiment, his noble heart will beat with emotions of gratitude, that this wrong has been forever wiped from the statute books of his native State. Col. Kuykendall and Mr. Moulton are now here, watching with interest the undoing of a work which they had a hand in accomplishing under the same influences which controlled Gen. Logan; and no man in our State will experience more heartfelt joy when the work is done. Among the Union men of the House who will cordially vote for the repeal of the Black Laws, is Hon. William A. Looney, of Johnson county, representing the district composed of the counties of Johnson, Massac and Pope. Four years ago there was scarcely a voter in his district who was not opposed to their repeal. Comparatively the majority for them was larger than in any other district in the State. Mr. Looney will give his vote for their repeal, and his district will sustain him. Mr. Looney is a gentleman of excellent capacity, thoroughly in earnest in what he does, and will prove an honest and most excellent representative. I trust his face may be seen in these halls for many years to come.

Let me revive a little history on the passage of these Black Laws. As I have said, the bill was drawn and introduced to the House of Representatives by Gen. J. A. Logan. The following was the vote on their final passage:

Ayes—[illegible] Bell, S. H. Bradbury, David G. Bridges, J. N. Brown, Wm. Brown, Francis Henry, B. Buchanan, Sam. A. Buckmaster, —— Christy, John Cochran, F. P. Enos, [illegible] Funkhouser, A. J. Gallagher, David Gouchenour, Charles Hodge, W. K. Johnson, Colby Knapp, John A. Logan, [illegible] —— Russell, J. M. Randolph, William Shields, Joseph Sibley, Wesley Sloan, William A. Snyder, Lewis Solomon, Hugh L. Sutphin, Joseph Thomas, John Willbanks, Joseph Williamson, John Wilson, —— Winstanley, —— Wolf, Cyrus Wright, —— Young, The Speaker, John Reynolds—44.

Noes—H. W. Blodgett, Joseph Crawford, R. N. Cullom, Samuel Dadnell, C. B. Denio, W. H. Egan (the old doctor), A. J. Enoch, Thomas Hayward, Charles P. King, H. Lask, William Marshall, R. J. McClen, H. C. Miller, W. P. Narramore, A. H. Nixon, —— Pierce, E. S. Potier, C. R. Potter, John Ramsted, William Shepherdson, C. L. Starbuck, —— Watson, H. Wilmarth—23.

Mr. Nixon moved to strike out the title and insert "An act to create an additional number of Abolitionists in the State." The motion was lost. When the bill came up for final passage in the Senate, the vote was as follows:

Ayes—Silas L. Bryan, James M. Campbell, Anderson P. Corder, John E. Detrich, Ben Graham, Gabriel R. Jernigan, A. J. Kuykendall, S. W. Moulton, Mortimer O'Kean, H. K. S. O'Melveny, Nathaniel Parker, Peter Sweat, —— Wynn—13.

Noes—Joseph Gillespie, Ashel Gridley, N. B. Judd, Uri Osgood, W. B. Plato, John M. Ruggles, Thomas B. Talcott, Hugh Wallace, John Wood—9.

Hon. Benton C. Cook and Gen. John M. Palmer were members of the Senate, but did not vote.

Mr. Judd moved to amend the title of the bill so as to read "An act to establish slavery in the State of Illinois," but the motion was defeated. How soon the bill now before the two Houses will come up for action is not yet determined, but no unnecessary delay will occur.

UNION STOCK YARD AND TRANSIT COMPANY OF CHICAGO.

A bill for an act to incorporate "The Union Stock Yard and Transit Company of Chicago," was introduced into the Senate to-day.

Section 1 makes the corporators John L. Hancock, V. A. Turpin, Roselle M. Hough, Sidney A. Kent, Charles M. Culbertson, Lyman Blair, David Kreigh, Joseph Sherwin, Martin L. Sykes, Jr.; George W. Cass, James Joy, John F. Tracy, Timothy B. Blackstone, Joseph H. Moore, John S. Barry, Homer E. Sargent, Benton C. Cook and John B. Drake.

Section 2 gives power "to locate, construct and maintain, in convenient proximity to the southerly limits of the city of Chicago, west of Wallace street, "produced;" all the necessary yards, inclosures, buildings, structures and railway lines, tracks, switches, &c., for the reception, safe keeping, feeding and watering, the weighing, delivery and transfer of live stock; power to repair, enlarge, re-locate, reconstruct, and alter said yards, structures and buildings; the right and power to make advances on such cattle; for such care, subsistence and handling, and advances made upon such stock, such corporation shall have a lien upon such cattle and live stock, and power to build and "keep a hotel," or lease it.

Section 3 provides that the company shall construct a railway, with one or more tracks, as may be expedient, from the ground which may be selected for its yards, so as to connect the same with the tracks of all the railroads which terminate in Chicago, the lines of which enter the city on the south, between the lake shore and the southwest corner of said city, and on the west between said last named point and the north line of section nineteen, township thirty-nine, north range fourteen, east, and have right and power to make such connections with such suitable side-tracks, switches and connections as to enable all of the trains running upon said railroads, easily and conveniently to approach said yards, and have "power to locate and from time to time renovate, change, alter, construct and reconstruct, and fully to finish and maintain its said railroad or roads;" to "transport, and allow to be transported thereon between said railroads and cattle yards, all cattle and live stock, and persons accompanying them, to and from said yards; and may also transport, or allow to be transported, between the said railroads entering said city, and so connected by the road or roads hereby authorized, by steam, or other power, freight and property of every kind, as well as stock and cattle, and may fix and establish, take and receive such rates of toll for all freight and property so transported, as the directors shall from time to time establish, for the purpose of constructing said railroad;" shall "have the authority and power to lay out, designate and establish the road, in width not exceeding one hundred feet, through the entire line thereof." The bill gives the usual authority to purchase and hold real estate, and provides that the Company "shall have the right, with the consent of the proper authorities having the control thereof, to locate or construct its road in any street or highway, doing as little damage and discommoding the public as little as may be consistent with the use of said track so laid."

Section 4 gives authority to receive donations of land, make contracts with owners of land, "and in case the said Company cannot agree with the owners or occupiers of such lands so as to procure the same by voluntary deed of such owners or occupiers, or if any of them be a *femme covert*, infant, *non compos mentis*, unknown, or out of Cook county, the same may be taken and paid for, if any damages be awarded, under provisions of the act of June 22, 1852." Company is entitled to all benefits, privileges, franchises and immunities contained in that act.

Section 5 fixes the capital stock at one million dollars.

Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 provide for Board of Directors; provisions in relation to elections; relate to officers of company; authorizes building of road across streams, and authority to borrow money by mortgage or otherwise. Section 10 prohibits the company from maintaining or operating a horse railroad in the city of Chicago or vicinity.

BOUNTY BILL.

A bill passed the House to-day of considerable importance to the counties named. It authorizes the levy and collection of taxes in the counties therein named, for payment of bounties to persons mustered into the service of the United States, and provides for adjustment of claims relating to same.

Section 1 authorizes the Board of Supervisors of the counties of Boone, Carroll, Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Kane, Lee, Winnebago, Bureau, Knox, Kendall, De Kalb, McHenry, Lake, Edgar, DuPage, Woodford, Stark, Warren, Marshall, Grundy, Putnam, Kankakee, Ogle, Whiteside, Will and Henry, at any regular or special session, to levy such a special tax not exceeding three per cent annually upon the taxable property in said counties, as may, in their opinion, be necessary to pay any indebtedness incurred, or which may be incurred, on account of any appropriation which has been or may be made, by said Boards, for payment of bounties to volunteers or drafted men mustered into the service of the United States, or volunteers who may hereafter enlist and be mustered in.

Section 2 provides that the Supervisors may prescribe the time when such tax shall be collected, and it shall be used for that and no other purpose.

Section 3 provides for a levy in the same manner of a tax to pay any indebtedness incurred by towns to persons on account of local bounties paid, or agreed to be paid, by said towns or persons, to volunteers who have or may hereafter enlist and be mustered into service and credited to such towns.

Section 4 provides that these taxes shall be collected in the same manner as county taxes.

Section 5 provides the manner in which persons may submit their claims, in accordance with the 3d section of this act, to the Board of Town Auditors for payment.

Section 6 legalizes and declares valid the levy and collection of taxes heretofore made for the same purpose.

Section 7 provides that the town clerks shall, on the application of any twelve tax-payers, of any town in said counties, call a special meeting of Town Auditors for the purpose of hearing or considering any claim mentioned in the 6th section of this act.

PROGRESS.

The General Assembly is making remarkable progress in their labors. A large number of the less important bills have already passed. Very few speeches are made—none as yet for buncombe. It is the determination of the members to work and not talk, and I predict this will prove one of the most thorough laboring Legislatures that ever gathered at this capital. The committees have an immense amount of labor before them, and they work until a late hour every night, giving fair but not lengthened deliberations to all subjects brought before them.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A whole train thrown off the track—Between Forty and Fifty Persons Injured.

We are indebted to Thomas S. Dickinson, Esq., of this city, who was a passenger on the train, for the following details of a terrific accident which happened on the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad early Saturday morning. Mr. D. left Buffalo at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon, and took a sleeping car at Cleveland at 8 o'clock in the evening. The train consisted of baggage car, four passenger coaches and two sleeping cars. He had fallen asleep, but, about 1 o'clock, and when about four miles from Norwalk, was awakened by a succession of heavy thumps and followed by a terrific crash. The sleeping car was turned upside down, and he found himself wedged between fragments of broken car furniture and unable to move. The car was in utter darkness for a few minutes, but soon took fire from the stove at the end. Every one in the car was caught in the fragments and unable to move. Outside parties, however, broke in the windows, extinguished the fires, and in process of time released all from the terrible situation. The entire train, which was going at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, was thrown from the track by a broken rail and hurled down an embankment of some fifteen feet or more. The cars were a complete wreck. The running gear and furniture were completely shattered, and the frames of the cars were piled into one promiscuous heap. Those who were able, headed by the conductor, Mr. Clark, and the sleeping car conductor, Mr. Williams, immediately set themselves to work to rescue the unfortunate sufferers. Between forty and fifty persons were taken from the wreck, many of them horribly maimed, but miraculous to relate, when Mr. D. left only one person had died. Many had their legs and arms broken, and others were fearfully cut and bruised. The fact that the cars plunged into a snow bank is probably all that prevented one of the most terrible casualties in railroad history. Physicians were summoned from Norwalk and everything was done to alleviate the sufferings of the victims.

During the confusion many of the passengers lost their clothing, watches and valuables. Mr. D. had previously observed two suspicious looking personages on the train. He kept a vigilant watch over them, and upon arriving at Toledo went to the Mayor's office and obtained the services of two policemen who arrested them. Several coats, among them his own, watches and other valuables were found in their possession. They were at once brought before a grand jury and held for trial.

Considering the complete wreck to which the train was reduced, it seems almost miraculous that but one person was killed. The wounded when Mr. D. left were doing well. There were several persons from Chicago on board the train but none of them were injured.

The Georgia Peace Movement.

The *Commercial Advertiser* says it is assured by a gentleman from Savannah that several Union county conventions were being held in Georgia when he left that State.

Gold.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Gold at Gallagher's Exchange sold on the call at [illegible], and afte[illegible]

OUR CINCINNATI LETTER.

The Chicago Conspiracy Trial—The Plea of Want of Jurisdiction—Mr. Asay's Argument in the Plea—Willard's Release.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13.

The military commission engaged in the investigation of the Chicago conspiracy resumed its session this morning pursuant to adjournment, in the Court room of the Court of Common Pleas in this city.

The record of the previous day's session of the Court was read by Mr. Pitman, and when slightly amended accepted.

Judge T. W. Bartley, on behalf of the prisoners Morris, Semmes and Anderson, in accordance with the authority given by the Judge Advocate at the last session, rose to support the plea presented the previous day as to the jurisdiction of the court. Agreeable to military regulations, the points upon which the counsel based his plea were in writing, and were read by him to the court. On account of the great interest manifested in the trials, and also because of the delicate legal acumen involved in the address of the counsel, I present it to your readers entire.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.

The Military Commission convened at Cincinnati, Ohio, January, 1865.

The United States, vs. Buckner S. Morris. } On charges preferred by the Judge Advocate, of a conspiracy against the authority of the United States, and to set on foot an insurrection at and about the city of Chicago, Illinois.

The defendant appearing by his counsel, objects to the authority and jurisdiction of this Court, and asks that his case may be turned over to the United States Courts, of the Northern District of Illinois, for investigation and adjudication, according to the forms of the Constitution and laws of the country. And in support of his plea to the jurisdiction of the tribunal, the defendant assigns the following grounds is, to-wit:

First. That the civil courts of the United States in the Northern District of Illinois are now and heretofore have uniformly been open, and wholly unobstructed in the administration of justice and their loyalty and fidelity in administering the laws, and [illegible] the authority of the laws of the United States, unquestioned and unquestionable. And the defendant, not being nor having been in the military or naval service of the United States, nor in any other position which subjects him to the rules and articles of war, or the authority of a military tribunal, is amenable solely, if amenable at all, on the charges and specifications herein preferred, to the authority and jurisdiction of the United States Courts of the Northern District of Illinois, where justice can be administered impartially and according to the laws of the land, and where the accused can, by legal authority, require the attendance of witnesses on his behalf, and have an opportunity of testing the veracity and credibility of the witnesses against him, by a fair cross-examination.

Second. That the offenses set out in the charges and specifications being admitted not to be infractions of any of the rules and articles of war, and clearly and unquestionably falling within the provisions of the act of Congress of July, 1861, providing for the punishment of seditious conspiracies against the authority of the United States, in the civil courts alone, this tribunal cannot have a concurrent or conflicting jurisdiction to hear and determine the same. And as it is admitted that this tribunal cannot try the accused for any violation of either the rules or articles of war, or any criminal statute, and as the charges preferred come distinctly within the provisions of the laws of Congress mentioned, this tribunal cannot take cognizance of the same.

Third. That the 2d section of the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1863, authorizing arrests by the military authorities has expressly and imperatively required that in all such cases of arrest as that of this defendant by the military power, in States where the administration of the laws of the United States in the Federal courts is unimpaired, the persons arrested shall be turned over to the civil courts of the United States for prosecution by indictment and trial according to law. And the proceeding before this tribunal in this case is directly and palpably in derogation of this law of Congress.

Fourth. It is conceded that this Military Commission is not authorized or provided for by the Constitution or any law of Congress, or by the rules or Articles of War, and that it has no authority to try any class cognizable by a court martial, or which can be tried in the civil courts of the country, nor is there any law, usage or custom proscribing what punishment, if any, shall be inflicted by this court. But this tribunal is claimed to be an incident of the war power, and to be founded in the usage and customs of war. It is confidently asserted, however, on behalf of the defendant, that the authority of this tribunal, which has never had the sanction of the laws of the country, is wholly unwarranted by any usages or custom of war except with the army in the field, when removed far beyond the sphere and jurisdiction of the civil tribunals. Benet, a recent author on military law, says, on pages 15 and 16 of his work, "civil offenders cognizable by civil courts, whenever such loyal courts exist, will not be tried by Military Commission. It should, therefore, be stated in every application for a commission, whether or not there is any loyal civil court to which the civil offense charged can be referred for trial." It cannot be claimed that a Military Commission is a matter of necessity, where civil courts, whose loyalty and fidelity are unquestionable, are in full operation and wholly unimpeded.

It will not do to say in this case that the military authority of this United States is not the authority of the United States, and that therefore a conspiracy to resist the military authority in a place where the civil courts are loyal and unobstructed would not be a conspiracy to resist the authority of the United States within the plain language and intent of the act of Congress first above mentioned; and it will not do to supersede the civil courts of the country by military commission on the alleged insufficiency of the civil tribunals. The civil authorities can bring to their aid all the military power of this country, and after the interposition of the military power of its own accord, and the suppression of a riot or insurrection, the law of Congress requires that the persons arrested should be turned over to the civil courts for trial and punishments.

Fifth—That this tribunal from the nature of its organization, and its peculiar mode of proceeding, is in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution and laws of this country, which guaranty to every man a fair and impartial trial. Without intending the slightest disrespect or want of due courtesy to the learned and able Judge Advocate acting in this case, or to any member of this court, the defendant begs leave to state his objections to the nature of the constitution of this tribunal itself. The Judge Advocate stands as the accuser, the public prosecutor, and the judge to advise and instruct the court on all questions of law, to conduct the trial, prescribe the manner in which the defendant's counsel shall interrogate witnesses, and be allowed to argue the case, having himself the right to reply and then retiring with the Court to advise and instruct in the making of the decision.

Before he prefers the charge he must be presumed to have made up his mind as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. It is therefore substantially a trial not only at the instance of, and before the accused, but before a Judge who has prejudged the case. Far better let the judge who presides on the trial of a criminal case before a jury, act the part of the public prosecutor, and retire with the jury when they retire, to advise with and instruct them in the making of their verdict, than this mode of trial; for here the Judge Advocate originates the charges, and must be presumed to have prejudged the case.

However high the Judge Advocate may stand for probity, learning and honorable bearing, all of which is conceded to the honorable gentleman appearing as Judge Advocate in this case to a very high degree, the very nature of his position which gives him the controlling and directing power of the trial, precludes the possibility of impartiality, and such a fair and impartial trial as that which is required by the fundamental laws of this country. Certainly the denial of a perfectly fair and impartial trial can not be said to be necessary to preserve the life of the nation which was founded on institutions intended to secure impartial justice and equality, and fairness to every man.

E. G. Asay, Esq., of your city, at considerable length supported the position taken in the plea of his clients, Walsh and Grenfell. He held that a court martial, being one of the exigencies of war, and a tacit affirmation of the inability of the civil courts to dispense justice, could only properly be put into force in cases where, by the results of war, the loyal civil courts had become obstructed and impeded in their action. Sherman might consistently convene a court martial for the adjudication of cases in Savannah, because there suspicions could be entertained as to the loyalty and power of the civil authorities. It had already been granted, continued the counsel, by the Judge Advocate that a military Commission was not for the trial of statutory offenses. Now the charges alleged against the accused came most decidedly within the meaning and power of the statutes of July, 1861, and more recently of May, 1863, regarding the crimes of aiding and abetting the forces in rebellion against the Government. The offenses charged to have been committed, were, in fact, overt acts of treason itself. The statute he had alluded to defined the offense, it defined the power or court which should try it; and it defined the punishment to be executed. The counsel at some length cited the opinion of well-known British points on the question. In the reign of King George, an insurrection, or act of treason or conspiracy in the King's dominions in Holland, was adjudicated by a military commission; but in the case of a similar crime being committed in England, it was ruled that the accused must be tried by the civil authorities. Regarding the trial of the accused in a district, other than that in which the crime was alleged to have been committed, Mr. Asay also took exceptions, affirming it as a strong reason which should oust the jurisdiction of the Court. Chief Justice Marshall in one of the offshoots of the celebrated Burr trials had ruled that because a prisoner was captured in a certain place by the military authorities, it was no reason why he should be taken for trial by the Commanding General to another district, and that the charges before him could not be held, as the offense had been proven to have been committed, if at all, in a district other than that of Columbia, where the court was in session, and had jurisdiction. The counsel supported his position on the constitution and power of a court martial by numerous quotations from the writings of Gen. Scott, and in conclusion "respectfully denied the jurisdiction of the court in the present cases, as long as the civil courts of the State of Illinois and the federal courts of the Northern District of Illinois were open and unobstructed."

The other counsel declined to make any further points in support of their position. Mr. T. A. Logan, the counsel for the prisoner Cantrill simply quoted the sixth (6) and seventh (7) amendments to the Constitution as sufficient power to remove the cases from the jurisdiction of the Commission.

After a short consultation with his colleague, Col. Jackson, the Judge Advocate stated that he was not perfectly prepared to meet the points of the counsel for the defense without some deliberation. He trusted that the court would adjourn until 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon, when he would define his position.

The court adjourned accordingly.

It is to be hoped that at length these tedious preliminaries are drawing to a conclusion, for however important and necessary they are, they certainly painfully prolong a most interesting trial. On Monday, after the address of the Judge Advocate, the Court will retire to consider the question, there being no reply allowed to the counsel for the defense, who have consequently now, *nolens volens*, rested their case. The decision of the Court will most certainly be against the plea of the accused, for the same points have been already raised and settled at previous trials. On Tuesday morning, therefore, the prisoners will probably be arraigned, and compelled to plead guilty, or not guilty, to the charges, when the examination of witnesses will immediately commence.

Major C. Willard, of your city, whose confinement at McLean Barracks I mentioned in a previous letter, is again at liberty. The facts, as unofficially reported, are briefly these: The Major was released from Camp Douglas on parole by Col. Sweet, and ordered to report to Major Burnett, at these headquarters. He did so, and after one or two [illegible] and lodged with the other prisoners. Hearing of the arrest of his colleague, Mr. John S. Quinn, of Chicago, repaired to this city, and learning that there were no real charges against Mr. Willard, succeeded in obtaining his release. The Major probably will now simply be required as a witness in some of the ensuing trials.

There is nothing of much importance to chronicle in "ye" city of Pork. The weather continues wretchedly uncertain. If anything it is a little worse than it was before. The trial by Court Martial of Capt. Lyman is progressing very slowly, and I should think not very advantageously to the officer, the prosecution bringing forward a formidable array of testimony to substantiate their charges of bribery.

HARRIS G. G.

GREAT SUIT IN THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

Wadsworth vs. the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company.

The Galena Stock and Bondholders Endeavoring to upset the Consolidation.

Charges of Fraud and Malfeasance o Railroad Officers—An Injunction and a Receiver of the Effects of the Galena R. R. Demanded.

On Friday last in the United States District Court for northern Illinois, Mr. Julius Wadsworth of New York, in behalf of himself and all other stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, filed a bill in chancery praying for the appointment of a review for the effects of the company, and asking that an injunction be issued to restrain the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company from using the track and property of the Galena road. The document covers 102 pages of foolscap. We append the following summary of the bill:

Mr. Wadsworth states that the G. & C. U. R. R. was the first railroad constructed from Chicago, and the first of any importance in Illinois. On June 2, 1864, it was in successful operation, and its stock and bonds were considered reliable investments. Its net earnings per mile for the fiscal year 1863 were $2,675.98. Its revenues would soon have surpassed those of any railroad in the Northwest. In 1853 to complete its road the company borrowed $2,000,000. Bonds were issued and a first mortgage executed. Julius Wadsworth and Allen S. Robbins of N. Y. were appointed Trustees. The property of the road was conveyed in trust to secure the bond holders, who deem it their duty to preserve intact the road and its revenues. A confirmatory mortgage was subsequently executed, in conformity with the charter, stipulating that all property thereafter acquired should be held liable to pay said first mortgage. The pretended consolidation most seriously impairs the value and security of said bonds.

On June 4th the directors of the Galena Road fraudulently transferred to the Northwestern Road the property of the said Galena Road, since which date the Galena has been operated by and for the sole benefit of the Northwestern Road. The consolidation was effected without the consent of the trustees or bondholders. The directors of a road are merely the trustees of the stockholders, and have no power to alienate the property or rights of the road. The charter of the Galena gives no right to consolidate; neither does any general or special law of the State of Illinois. Long prior to its maturity the sinking fund of the Galena Road would liquidate its indebtedness.

The Northwestern Road is composed of several abortive railroad enterprises. It never yet paid expenses, repairs and a dividend. It holds such powers only as were conferred by the purchase of the confederated lines. The creditors of the road hold two mortgages and preferred stock to a large amount—the latter being mostly held by New York money brokers and the present managers.

Prior to June last, the stock of the Northwestern Road possessed no real or intrinsic value. The managers secretly conspired to secretly get control of a majority of Galena stock, and appropriate the Galena Road to the use of the Northwestern. Owing to the confidence of the stockholders of the Galena Road, 26,436 shares out of 60,234 were unrepresented at the election of officers on June 1. The officers of the Northwestern Road, through New York money brokers, procured the proxies of a large number of stockholders for the election of Directors. They caused to be elected a set of Directors hostile to the best interests of the Galena Road, who were secretly and fraudulently conspiring to transfer the control of said road to the Northwestern. Of the Directors elected, Mahlon D. Ogden is a brother of the President of the Northwestern Road; Edwin H. Sheldon is a brother-in-law; A. C. Coventry is a relative; Francis Peabody is a brother of A. S. Peabody, of New York, who assisted in controlling the Stockholders' meeting; Ira Y. Munn has long been identified with the Northwestern Road and hostile to the Galena; John B. Turner resigned the Presidency of the Galena Road with bitter feelings; James D. Fish, Wm. B. Scott, Wm. R. Sands, Edward P. Bancroft, and James W. Elwell are residents of New York, greatly interested in the Northwestern Road, and antagonistic to the Galena, who secretly conspired to obtain control of the Galena Road and appropriate it wholly to the use of the Northwestern.

By proxy votes the Directors fraudulently pretended to consolidate the roads. The Galena was made responsible for the debt of the Northwestern, and governed and operated by the Northwestern Company.

The Peninsular Railroad of Michigan was adopted in the consolidation. Wm. B. Ogden and Samuel J. Tilden own 25,000 acres of mineral land along the line, and the consolidation was a speculative scheme for their benefit. Stock to the extent of one million dollars was issued by the Peninsula Road and exchanged for stock of the Northwestern—common and preferred. The common stock was issued by Ogden and Tilden, especially for this purpose—thereby watering the stock of the Northwestern Road. The Galena Road was blotted out, and the complainant never heard of the scheme until fully consummated.

On June 5, the newly-elected Directors met and fully acquiesced in the consolidation. They took fraudulent possession of the road.

Upon belief, the complainant represents that the Directors of the Northwestern immediately issued $6,020,850 in preferred and the same amount in common stock, on pretence of exchanging it for Galena stock. Each Galena shareholder received one share of each, with $3 in money, generously abstracted from the treasury of the Galena Road. Shortly after, $2,000,000 in preferred stock and $4,000,000 in construction bonds were issued. In Mr. Ogden's circular statement the cost of the Galena is given at $15,119,000, when the actual cost was a trifle over $8,000,000. The complainant believes there has been an over-issue of Northwestern stock, amounting to two or three millions. The consolidation was illegal and void, and came clearly within the intent of Section 10 of the Constitution of the United States, relative to impairing the obligations of a contract. The gross earnings of independent Iowa and Wisconsin roads were fraudulently reported in the Northwestern statements.

Messrs. Ogden, Smith and Dunlap, of the Northwestern road, are interested in land, lumber, lead, iron and coal companies along the line of these roads. Mr. Wadsworth therefore prays for an injunction against the Northwestern Company, to restrain them from paying to the stockholders of the Northwestern road the profits, earnings or revenues of the Galena road. A receiver for the effects of the Galena road is asked, the consolidation to be declared null and void, and Directors of the Galena road removed for wilful fraud and malfeasance in office. Writs of summons are asked for all parties concerned in the transaction, and a statement on honor from the officers of the Northwestern road.

An Infamous Rebel Falsehood Dated at Chicago and Published in the N. Y. News.

An Attempt to Justify the Rebels in Starving Our Prisoners.

[From the N. Y. News.]

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27, 1864.

[From a Private Letter.]

* * * The condition and suffering of the rebel prisoners at Rock Island is a source of agony to every heart not absolutely dead to the feelings of common humanity, and the scantiest christian mercy. There are from six to eight thousand confined here. Many have taken "the oath"—any oath—to save themselves from actual starvation. These released prisoners, though liberated at different intervals of time, all tell the same story. The allowance to each man has been one small loaf of bread—it takes three to make a pound—and a piece of meat, two inches square per day. This was the rations! Lately it has been reduced. Think of it reduced! All the released ones say that no man can live on the rations given, and that there are men that would do anything to get enough to eat! Such is the wretched raven[ous] condition of these poor starving creatures, that several dogs which have come to the barracks with teams have fallen victims to their hunger, and they are trapping rats and mice for food, actually to save life. Many of them are nearly naked, bare-footed, bare-headed, and without bed clothes; exposed to ceaseless torture from the chill and pitiless winds of the Upper Mississippi. Thus, naked and hungry, and in prison, enduring a wretchedness which no tongue can describe, no language tell, they suffer from day to day—each day their number growing less by death—death, their only comforter—their only merciful visitor!

God in Heaven! Shall these things continue? Can we hope for success in our cause? Will a merciful and just God bless and prosper it, if such cruel inhumanity is practiced by our rulers? May we not provoke a terrible and just chastisement at His hands? No christian heart, knowing the facts, can feel otherwise.

Many charitable persons, influenced by no other motives than common humanity and christian duty, have sent supplies of clothing to these prisoners, but they have not been permitted to reach them. I have heard of sales of such clothing having been made across the river at Davenport, at very low prices. Is it possible that the authorities at Washington know of and approve these things?

A good many have taken the oath, stating afterwards to citizens that they did so really to save them from starvation. I learn that there are about five thousand confined here, who have resolved to die rather than do so. Although they are wrong, is there not a sublime heroism in the adherence of these men, amid such trials, to a cause which they believe to be right?

Sherman's Movements.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Jan. 14.—The Boston *Traveller* of yesterday says: The recent news from Georgia of the movements of Sherman toward Charleston, and the fact that another expedition is on its way to Wilmington, have capsized the calculations of the gold speculators.

The Savannah River Expedition.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The Norfolk *Old Dominion* says the expedition up the Savannah river destroyed ten miles of the South Carolina and Columbia railroad. A company of South Carolina militia was captured by Foster near Hardeeville. They had been two weeks in the service, and did not like war.

Rebel News.

WASHINGTON, January 14.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 12th says: "The War Department last night was without a single dispatch from any quarter. The telegraph, owing to heavy rains, is not working. The James river is considerably over its banks. Unless it turns suddenly cold, a freshet may be expected equal to that of last spring."

ONE OF THE RAIDERS.—We clip the following from a Vandalia paper:

"'The schoolmaster abroad' having returned to the precincts of the 'unconquerable' aborigines of the tribe of Illinois, several inquiries have been made how it came to pass, and fears have been expressed that the authorities will be too lenient with the raiders upon Camp Douglas from this section. Houston, as we understand, having been sick nearly all the time he has been in Camp Douglas, was allowed to come home on parole limited to his own town and the village of Vandalia, on condition that he will report at Camp [illegible]

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Important from the South—The Reported Peace Negotiation.

SLAVERY ABOLISHED BY THE TENNESSEE STATE CONVENTION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

FROM SAVANNAH, GA.

All Quiet—Suffering—Reunion Rumors in Georgia—Sherman's Army.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Jan. 14.—The *Herald's* Savannah correspondent of the 8th represents affairs in the city as quiet and unchanged, and reiterates the reports of yesterday relative to movements among the citizens of Georgia for reunion. The correspondent says they need confirmation. Nearly all the traders of Savannah had taken the oath of allegiance. Great suffering among the poor still continued, and to a considerable degree among the wealthy. Gen. Sherman's entire army is being reclothed and equipped.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Slavery Abolished by the State Convention—Election to be Held March 4th—Parson Brownlow to be Governor.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 14.—The *Commercial's* Nashville dispatch says: "The State Convention has unanimously passed resolutions declaring slavery forever abolished and prohibited throughout the State; also a resolution prohibiting the Legislature from recognizing the right of property in man, forbidding it from requiring compensation to be made to owners, abrogating the declaration of State independence, the military league made in 1861 with the Confederate States, and all laws and ordinances made in pursuance of them. All officers appointed by the acting Governor since his accession to office, are confirmed. The propositions are to be submitted to the people for ratification February 22d, and on March 4th the election is to be held for Governor and the Legislature. Nearly three hundred delegates participated in the final vote. The greatest harmony and good feeling prevails throughout. Parson Brownlow is the unanimous choice of the convention for the next Governor."

FROM CLEVELAND.

Serious Accident on the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, January 14.—Last night's train west, on the Toledo railroad, was thrown in a ditch near Norwalk. Eleven persons were injured—none killed. The accident was caused by a broken rail.

FROM CAIRO.

Rebel Deserters—General Thomas—Cotton Permits.

CAIRO, Jan. 14.—Squads of deserters from Forrest's command are daily coming here and taking the amnesty oath. A party of eight came in to-day.

General Thomas and staff were at Paducah a few days since.

During the two weeks ending January 9th, thirty-seven permits have been issued, permitting 38,000 bales of cotton and 30,000 pounds of seed cotton.

The Reported Peace Negotiations.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The *Tribune's* Washington special gives it as the opinion of an old hand at peace negotiations that cessation of hostilities preliminary to formal negotiations will take place within ten days. To-morrow the hand of the new peace-maker will fall heavily on Jeff. Davis' obstinacy.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: "Blair has not returned to Washington. Gen. Singleton probably reached Richmond on Friday."

Rebel Dissensions.

WASHINGTON, January 14. The Richmond papers continue quarreling over their leaders. They think Jeff. Davis' course reprehensible, and also make an onslaught on Kirby Smith, who is now discovered to possess none of the attributes of a great General. Hood's failures in Tennessee and Georgia are attributed to the disgust of the people of those States for the Confederacy. None but Lee and Johnson appear to give satisfaction.

The Mexican War.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The *World* has information from Mexico confirming previous reports of successes by the Republicans over the Imperialists in several battles. There was an uprising of the people, and the fresh insurrection was increasing. It is said the Papal Nuncio and Archbishop are about to leave the country on account of Maximilian's manifesto concerning church property.

Hangman Foote.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says: "It is understood the President had declared if Senator Foote is harmed by the rebels, he will bring five of the most distinguished rebel prisoners in our hands to grief. Our cavalry have been ordered to pursue Foote and his captors."

Released.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The New York *Tribune* announces the release of its correspondent, Mr. Richardson, who has been held by the rebels over eighteen months.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 14.

The caucus of members of the House on the gold bill last night, was long and eloquent, but accomplished nothing but speeches, and adjourned till Monday night.

SENATE.

Reports of Standing Committees.—Mr. Ward reported and recommended the passage of a bill regulating the payment of the interest of the School, College and Seminary fund. Mr. Green, of Marion, from the Committee on Schools—To amend the School Law. Mr. Lansing—Recommending the passage of the bill for the repeal of the Bank Commission. Mr. McConnell—bill for change of venue in criminal cases. Mr. Metcalf—A bill to defray expenses of State Government not otherwise provided for. On motion of Mr. Ward, the rules were suspended and the bill passed—this is a deficiency bill for the expenses of the last two years. Mr. Addams—a substitute resolution that the Governor be authorized to procure the publication of 3,000 copies of the report of the State Geologist. After discussion the resolution passed—ayes, 20; nays, 3. In the discussion Mr. Mack said the income of the next two years would be about $800,000, and the expenses about $750,000. If the war fund be transferred to the revenue, the State would have a surplus of about $350,000. Mr. Ward reported a bill authorizing the transfer of the war fund to the revenue fund. Mr. Green of Alexander introduced a bill to change the name of a certain corporation to the Arundine Paper Manufacturing Company. Rules suspended. Bill passed. Mr. Mason—A resolution for a committee to investigate title and purchase the estate under the Matteson mortgage. Mr. Bushnell—Against the repeal of the Lasalle Recorder's Court. Laid on table.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.—Mr. Mason—establishing three agricultural and mechanical colleges—referred to special committee. Mr. Eastman—to incorporate the Augustine college; ceding jurisdiction of lands near Chicago Custom House to the United States for a Marine Hospital. Mr. Lindsey—to pay salaries of Clerks and State officers in gold. Mr. Funk asked leave to record his vote against the gold bill, and made a characteristic and forcible speech against the bill. The Senate adjourned to Monday.

The House is not in session.

BURNING OF THE GALT HOUSE

THE BUILDING ENTIRELY DESTROYED.

Several Persons Perished in the Flames.

[From the Louisville Press, Jan. 13.]

The destruction of the Galt House by fire yesterday morning was complete. Only the black walls and ruins of what was one of the finest hotels in the West now remain. The fire originated in the northwest corner of the building, but just where or how is not known. The fire had got such headway before it was discovered that any effort to suppress it by those in the building would have been entirely useless. The flames spread with fearful rapidity, sweeping furiously through the corridors and rooms of the building.

The efforts of the Fire Department did little to stay the devouring element. The whole rear of the building was enveloped by the flames before the engines could get to work rightly. And the firemen here experienced a difficulty, as at all large fires in this city, of a lack of an abundant supply of water.

The fire was communicated to the building adjoining on the north side, which was also completely burned out. It was occupied by several parties. T. J. Martin & Co. had four hundred barrels of whisky in the building, which was destroyed. G. W. Thomas & Co. had a lot of lard, sugar and molasses stored in the building, which was destroyed. Andrew Buchanan is also a loser to a considerable extent by the burning of this building.

The Galt House was owned by a stock company, called the Galt House Company. The building was insured for $160,000. The lessees of the House, Throckmorton & Anderson, had their furniture and stock insured for $90,000. Their loss, it is thought, will be small. The actual loss by the fire is variously estimated at from $500,000 to $700,000. It is impossible now, however, to make anything like a correct estimate of the actual loss.

Gill & Mullin, who occupied the room in the corner of the Galt House, as a clothing store, estimate their loss at $3000 to $4000—principally by petty thieves, who were on hand in strong force. A great many of them were arrested and taken to jail.

Most of the boarders and guests of the house lost their baggage.

It is thought by many that the fire originated in or near the elevator, which is worked by steam. It is also believed by very many that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

There were many painful rumors current yesterday morning of persons having perished in the flames. It seemed quite probable that persons had thus terribly perished, as the house was full of strangers and the flames spread so rapidly that but little time was given to arouse the sleepers. These rumors were reduced to a dreadful certainty about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, by the discovery of the charred remains of a human being in the ruins of the building. They were discovered by a black man who was working among the brick and debris of the burnt building. Nothing but the head and upper part of the thorax, or breast, and right shoulder remained. These were taken by Mr. T. T. Taylor to the office of Dr. Cummin's on Second street, between Market and Jefferson, who examined them and pronounced them the remains of a human being. It is thought that they are the remains of a man named Mills, who was seen in the water closet of the house after 12 o'clock, in a stupid condition from drinking. They can be seen at the office of Dr. Cummin's.

There is another man missing, named W. T. Hanna, of Selby county, Kentucky, who was stopping at the house, and has not been seen or heard of since the fire. He was in company with Mr. Bird, and both retired in room No. 155. The latter gentleman made his way out of the room and down stairs, though almost suffocated by the smoke. The bell of 155 was rung after communication by the stairs was wholly cut off by fire. There were five beds in the room. It is supposed Hanna perished in the flames. It is not improbable that others suffered the same dread[illegible] their bed rooms, by means of the fire ladders, and others not so high up by tying bed clothes together and suspending them out of the windows, and descending to the ground by that means.

A man, from a window in the third story of the building, when he seemed to be surrounded by the flames, cried out for help. The firemen, with all possible haste, put up a ladder, upon which he descended to the ground in safety, only being scorched some little. A minute longer and he would have had to leap. The fire could be seen spreading in his room, and a very brief time after he left the window it broke through it.

The burning of the Galt House is a fearful chapter in the history of our city, and will be long remembered.

We have learned, since writing the above, that Thomas & Co. had their stock of sugar, molasses and lard in the warehouse insured for $17,000, and Andrew Buchanan $18,000 insurance on what he lost. Brandeis & Crawford had a lot of wheat stored in the building, on which there was an insurance of $5,000.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1865.

There is no change in money matters, and we have to report currency as scarce and close as ever. The decline in gold to-day rendered the produce and provision markets rather dull, and speculators were not so anxious to borrow as formerly; but otherwise there was no change in the aspect of the market. The banks are discounting very sparingly to their customers at 10 per cent per annum; but outside operators are lending at 2@3 per cent per month to ready borrowers.

The supply of Eastern Exchange continues very light, and under an active demand the market is very close and firm, at par buying, and ¼ premium selling.

Gold opened in New York to-day at 218, advanced to 219½, and closed at 219. The following are the quotations of James Boyd, gold broker:

10:30	218	12:30	219½
10:30	218½	2:00	219½
11:30	219½	3:00	219

Here the market opened at 218, and remained quiet and steady all day. The heavy operators in gold, in this market, do not like the look of matters at present, and they are holding off. Silver is dull and heavy at 205, with a downward tendency.

Government Bonds were steady and firm. Five-Twenties were in good request at 109, and sellers were holding at 110. Ten-Forties were steady at 102 buying and 103 selling.

Cook County Bonds are in fair demand, at 94 buying and 95@96 selling.

—A new National Bank has been organized in this city, under the name of the "Union National Bank of Chicago," of which W. F. Coolbaugh, the well-known banker, is President. We will give particulars next week.

The rumor prevalent yesterday that the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company had been sued by the old stockholders of the Chicago & Galena Railroad Company is confirmed. The latter are represented in the suit by Julius Wadsworth, Esq., of New York, and the case will be tried in the District Court of the United States, in this city. It is claimed by the friends of the Northwestern Railroad Company that there are only about 2,500 shares of the old Galena stock out of 60,000 not converted into Northwestern bonds. The parties who have brought the suit claim that the Directors who caused the consolidation had no right under the charter to do so, and that, besides, they were not bona-fide stock holders. It will be an interesting suit, and, to the lawyers, a profitable one.

—The N. Y. *Independent* contains the following with regard to a National Bankrupt law:

The friends of this important and beneficent measure are confident of success. A national bankrupt law will be worth a hundred millions of dollars to the North, enabling our merchants and business men, in spite of State stay laws, to collect what is due them from the South.

—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia banks for the past and previous weeks:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Loans	$48,050,408	$49,350,629
Specie	1,803,581	1,731,108
Legal tenders	14,254,175	15,297,223
Deposits	39,845,958	41,001,864
Circulation	2,793,418	2,978,035

—The deposits in the various savings banks of Massachusetts increased during the year 1864 $5,678,000, and the number of depositors were 19,397 more at the close than at the commencement of the year. The total amount of the deposits is now $62,557,000.

—A gold and stock Exchange has just been organized at St. Louis. L. B. Cates Esq., is President, and J. B. Lavielle, Secretary.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—Closing prices for cash, Jan. 14, 1865, received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., commission, stock and bond brokers, 24 Clark street:

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.		1st B'd.	2d B'd.
N. Y. C.	117	....	C. & T.	109¾	....
C. & N. W.	35½	....	Hudson River	108¾	....
C. & N. W. pfd.	67	....	Ill. Central	126½	....
Erie (com.)	83¾	....	Cumb'd Coal	46	....
Erie pfd.	98¾	....	Ill. 6 ₩ ct War Loan bonds	....	....
C. & Pitts.	91½	....	U. S. 6 ₩ ct 5-20 Coupons	109¾	....
M. S. (com.)	71½	....	U. S. 5 ₩ cent. 10-40	102¾	....
M. S. (gtd.)	142	....	U. S. 6 ₩ cent bonds, '81	111½	....
P. Ft. W. & C.	97½	....	U. S. 7 3-10	119	....
M. C.	109½	....	U. S. 1 yr cert.	97¼	....
C. & A. (com.)	92	....	Am. Gold	219½	....
C. & A. (pfd.)	94	....			
Rock Island	102	....			
B. & Q.	118½	....			
Quicksilver	90½	....			

Market—1st Board weak. No 2d Board Saturday.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF UNITED STATES BONDS.

The Second National Bank is authorized to receive subscriptions to the 7-30 Loan at par and accrued interest. This loan is open for investment in any sums—the notes being issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1000, and are convertable at the expiration of three years from 15th August, 1864, into 5-20 gold bearing six per cent bonds. A commission of ¼ per cent is allowed to Banks and Bankers, and notes forwarded by express free of charge.

This Bank also deals in other U. S. Securities at market rates.

J. A. ELLIS, President.

E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1865.

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours, were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS DURING PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	1,489	62
Wheat	33,620	....
Corn	7,925	....
Oats	48,816	9,000
Rye	2,550	....
Barley	5,590	....
Grass Seed	32,700	16,732
Flax Seed	....	16,183
Broom Corn	19,088	2,773
Cured Meats	76,077	62,160
Beef	....	240
Pork	858	....
Lard	570	18,250
Tallow	8,090	....
Butter	14,865	11,940
Dressed Hogs	4,334	871
Live Hogs	4,480	1,934
Cattle	1,481	133
Hides	95,368	9,450
Highwines	164	420
Wool	16,414	9,462
Lumber	100,000	399,000
Shingles	70,000	571,000
Lath	....	11,000
Salt, brls	....	715

There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day, but owing to the decline in gold and the scarcity of money, the general markets ruled extremely dull, and prices were a shade lower.

In Provisions we have to report a perfectly stagnant market and a downward tendency in prices. The scarcity of money has checked the local speculative demand, and there is little or no inquiry from the East. Mess Pork was offered at $37.50@38.00 on the spot, without buyers, and the only sales reported were 1,100 brls for delivery in February, buyer's option, at $39.50@40.50, and buyer's option up till March 15th, at $40.50. Prime Mess Pork declined 50c@1.00 ₩ brl, with sales of 400 bu on the spot at $32.75@34.00, and 500 brls, buyer all January at $36.00. Sweet Pickled Hams were in limited demand, with sales of 50 brls at 17½c. Bulk and English Meats were neglected. Lard was also neglected, prime steam being freely offered at 21½c, without buyers.

Dressed Hogs were less active, and we note a decline of 10@15c per 100 lbs, with sales at 14½@15c—chiefly at 14½@14¾c dividing on 200 lbs, at which price the market closed quiet.

Highwines were in fair request and firm, with sales of 750 brls at $2.12—closing steady.

Flour was neglected. Wheat declined 1c per bushel, with light sales of No. 1 Red at $1.76; No 2 Red at $1.58; No. 1 Spring at $1.65½@1.66½; and No. 2 Spring at $1.50—closing weak at $1.65½@1.65¾ for No. 1 Spring. Corn was quiet at 83@88c for Rejected in store, and 84c on track. Contracts were made for 20,000 bushels No. 1 Corn to be delivered during the latter half of April and the first of May, at 95c in store and 96c afloat. Oats declined ½@¾c per bushel, with sales of No. 1 at 65½@66c—closing weak at 65@65½c. Rye was dull and 2c lower, with sales of No. 2 at $1.06. Barley was neglected and dull at $1.31 for new No. 2 in store, and $1.25@1.30 by sample.

Salt is very dull, and we note sales of Fine at $1.97 free of storage till Feb. 3d, and at $2.10 delivered on cars. Single car loads are selling at $2.25 delivered.

Live Hogs were rather more active, but without any visible improvement in the tone of the market or in price. Some few lots changed hands at a concession—these were exceptional cases—but the general run of the transactions were at yesterday's prices. About 4,000 head changed hands, at $10.00@12.75—mostly $11.50@12.25.

Beef Cattle were steady at yesterday's figures, with sales of about 650 head at $3.85@7.50—mostly $5.00@6.25.

LATER.

In the afternoon the markets were dull. Spring wheat nominal at 165½@166 for No. 1. Nothing doing in provisions, either for "spot" or "future."

Review of the Chicago Provision Market.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14, 1865.

The receipts of Hogs for the past week sum up as follows, viz: Dressed, 22,474; Live, 22,665; Total, 45,139. For the corresponding period last year, Dressed, 35,459; Live, 17,037; total, 52,528. For the past 24 hours, Dressed, 4,334; Live 4,480, against in 1864, Dressed, 3,589, Live, 4,131. Last year the number of hogs which had accumulated at the various points during the previous intense cold weather had only commenced arriving, as is evidenced by the above receipts, which in the subsequent week increased over 52,000 head. The past week has been one of singular inertness in our market. The excessive tightness of money, the consequent absence of speculation, the gradual closing up of the packing houses, and the consequent effect on the drovers, have all conspired to make our Hog and Provision markets dull and dragging. It was generally anticipated that the receipts of hogs would show a greater falling off than they have done during the past week, but owing to the great exertions made by drovers (stimulated by the previous high prices) to get all the Hogs they could [get] to market, the general expectations have not been realized; and the result has been that the drovers have in most instances been forced either to pack here or take their hogs further East, on their own account. Curious thriftlessness, though it may seem, on the part of farmers, it is, nevertheless, a fact that they have allowed their cupidity to gain the supremacy, and that a large proportion of the Hogs lately brought to market have been breeding sows and young pigs, which would in former seasons have been reserved to increase their stock or to fatten for the early market the following autumn. The stock of Hogs now in the country for the spring and summer markets must be extraordinarily light, as there have been comparatively no cattle fed during the past winter, and the distilleries are all idle. These have been usually our two great sources of supply. The returns from the various packing points come in but slowly, but they all show more than ever the estimated deficiency, and we see no reason to change our original opinion that the total deficiency will be at least 900,000 head, and may reach, or possibly exceed, 1,000,000—also, that we [illegible]

Most of our packing houses have closed and the season might be considered virtually at an end, as there are only two or three of the slaughterers and a few of the packers of Dressed Hogs now working. We shall not, however, probably be able to make up our returns under a fortnight. The Hog market during the week has ruled dull. Live have been held steadily at $11.75@12.25 gross for smooth bacon Hogs, and $12.50 to $13.00 for heavy weight, closing 50c lower. There have been, however, but few transactions, and the majority of the lots have been either shipped or packed on drovers' account. Dressed have been taken pretty freely at $14.60@14.50, dividing on 200 lbs, closing at $14.25 to $14.75 net.

Pork has been in very limited demand owing to the scarcity of money. Mess closed at $38.00 to $38.50 for cash, and $40.00@40.50 for February delivery, with a moderate inquiry for forward delivery. Prime mess opened early in the week with a brisk demand for February delivery at $36.00, and a moderate inquiry for cash at $33.25@35.50, but owing to the scarcity of money, and needy holders, outside the trade, being forced to realize, the market has given way somewhat and a few lots have changed hands as low as $34.00 cash. No straight city brands could, however, be had under $35.00 cash. The market for Cut Meats was steady at 18c for sides and 15½@16c for shoulders, closing firm at the outside figure. Sugar Pickled Hams sell to a limited extent at 17½c. Green Hams offered at 18½c, but only 16½c bid. A good demand has existed for English Middles, and most of those held here have been purchased at 18c for Cumberland, 19½ for Long Ribbed, 20 for Short Ribbed, and 21 for Long and Short boneless. Long Hams sold at 19c. The stock of all held here is very trifling, and the quantity sent from our market will probably fall short 10,000 boxes against 60,000 boxes last year. All the tributary points which last year were largely engaged in the manufacture will this season fall correspondingly short. Lard has been less inquired for. Prime steam is held at 21½c, but could be had at 21¼, No. 1, 21. Grease firm at 19@19½c for White, 17@17½c for Yellow Grease.

HENRY MILWARD & Co.

Review of the New York Provision Market.

[From the N. Y. Shipping List, 13th.]

The Pork market has been less active, and prices have, as usual, ruled with great irregularity. Immediately subsequent to our last prices of the speculative grades advanced about $1.00 per brl, but afterwards a portion of the improvement was lost. Sales 18,000 brls, yesterday's transactions, at $41.75@42.12½, closing at $42.00 for old mess, $43.87½@43.25 for new do, $34.50@35.25 for prime, $40.75 for thin mess, and $40.00@40.50 for prime mess; also, about 21,000 brls, for future delivery, at $41.25@42.00 for old mess in all this month, and $43.75@44.00 for new do; $43.50@44.75 for do in February, and $41.75@42.25 for prime mess; and, in March, $44.50@44.75 for new mess. Cut meats rule steady, with a moderate demand, at 17@18½c for shoulders, and 19@22c for hams. Bacon continues in fair demand, at full prices; sales 2,300 boxes, on the spot and to arrive, at 21@21½c for Cumberland cut middles, 22@22½c for short rib, 21½c for long rib and 23@24½c for long and short clear Western. Dressed hogs continue to arrive slowly, and the market is firmer. We quote Western at 17@17½c, according to quality, and city 17½@17¾c. Lard continues extremely dull, and previous prices are barely sustained; sales 2,800 brls and tcs at 20@24½c for No. 1 to prime; also, 800 brls prime, for February delivery, at 24½. Beef is in moderate request, and the market is steady; sales 1,300 brls at $20.00@23.00 for plain mess, and $21.50@24.50 for extra do. Tierce Beef is quiet, and firmly held; the demand this season seems to run on India mess, considerable quantities of which have been shipped to Great Britain, part understood on Western account. Beef Hams are unchanged in value, with sales of 300 brls at $25.50@27.00 for poor to prime. Butter and Cheese are in moderate request at unchanged prices.

Receipts since our last—

Pork, pkgs	2,844	Cut Meats, pkgs	2,251
Beef	2,286	Lard	1,629

Exports, from 1st to 10th January—

	1865.	1864.
Beef, tcs	504	2,725
Beef, brls	561	888
Pork	1,576	5,002
Lard, kegs, (equal to)	5,563	17,289

Vessels Laid Up at Milwaukee.

[From the Sentinel.]

Below will be found a list of vessels laid up at this port for the winter. The total number is 64, against 89 last year. The propellers plying in the Grand Haven line are omitted:

Steamers—J. P. Ward.

Propellers—F. W. Backus, City of Boston, Buckeye, Union, Antelope.

Tugs—Davison, W. K. Muir, Leviathan.

Barques—Grace Greenwood, Cream City, Constitution, Jane Bell, Winona, Newsboy, Sunshine.

Brigs—Robert Burns (sunk).

Schooners—Japan, Wm. Young, Columbian, C. H. Walker, Guide, C. Harrison, E. Scoville, J. Lawrence, Grey Eagle, P. Hayden, Sinai, Union, G. D. Norris, J. & A. Stronach, Florence, W. Aldrich, Souvenir, Republic, Angeline, Dolphin, Monitor, Planet, C. G. Breed, W. W. Brigham, America, Arcturus, J. W. Brown, Toledo, Hope, Kate Hinchman, Flying Cloud, Ellen Pike, El Tempo, J. G. McCullough, C. North, Jennibol, Delos De Wolf, Napoleon, R. Kanter, C. Hibbard.

Sloops—Erie.

Scows—Table Rock, D. R. Holt (repairs), Almira, Swallow, Crusader (sunk), Monitor.

Recapitulation—Steamers, 1; Propellers, 5; Tugs, 3; Barques, 7; Brigs, 1; Schooners, 40; Sloops, 1; Scows, 6. Total, 64.

Baltimore Provision Market—Jan. 12.

The tendency of prices is upward in consequence of the very light receipts from the West. We quote:—Mess pork, $44.00; new bacon shoulders, 21½@22c; do sides, 23c; do sugar cured hams, 25c; bulk shoulders, 18½@19c; sides, 21c; dry salted hams, 20½c; western lard, in barrels and tierces, 24½c, and city refined, 29c.

The Whisky Tax to be Increased.

The Washington correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune* of the 10th says: The necessity for increased taxation is felt in the Ways and Means Committee room and in the House. In each prevails a healthy horror of adding to the volume of Greenback Currency. The article that of all in the country can best bear taxation and make the surest returns, whisky, will again be drawn upon in aid of the war and the government. Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, if he can get the floor to-morrow, will introduce a bill for an increase of the tax on distilled spirits fifty cents a gallon.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

New York Independent's Quotations.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY EVE., JAN. 11, 1865.

The following are the wholesale net cash prices of all the leading styles of Domestic Dry Goods sold in the New York market:

PRINTS.					
Merrimac		41	Richmond		37
Cocheco		40	American		37
Pacific		35½	Amoskeag		35½
Spragues		35	Dutchess, B		[illegible]
Dunnell's		35	Mourning		34
Manchester		35	Allens		35
Lowell		30	Providence		30
Arnolds		30	James Sanders		30
GINGHAMS.					
Clinton		[illegible]	Glasgow		37
Lancaster		37½	Roanoke		34
Caledonia		[illegible]	Berkshire		30
BROWN SHEETINGS.					
Lawrence	4-4	62½	Thames River	4-4	38
Stark	4-4	[illegible]	Perkins, D	3-4	42½
Appleton	4-4	[illegible]	Globe	3-4	45
Medford	4-4	[illegible]	Old Dominion	3-4	48
Indian Head	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pepperell, E		51
"			" R		48
Massachusetts	3-4	42½	" O		45
"			" N		40
Tremont	3-4	[illegible]	Great Falls, M		42½
"			" S		40
Cabot, A	4-4	[illegible]	Indian Orchard, C		44
Atlantic, N	[illegible]	[illegible]	" " N		47½
" K		[illegible]	" " BB		[illegible]
" A		[illegible]	" " W		[illegible]
Amoskeag	4-4	[illegible]	" " W		[illegible]
Lacona, H		[illegible]	Boot Mills, H		[illegible]
Shawmut	4-4	[illegible]	" O		[illegible]
Amory	4-4	[illegible]	" S		45
Carrol	4-4	[illegible]	Dwight, I		[illegible]
Salmon Falls	4-4	[illegible]	" A		[illegible]
Agawam, F	4-4	[illegible]	Bates, D		[illegible]
Gilboa	4-4	42½	Portsmouth, P		32½
Ozark	4-4	[illegible]	Naumkeag, A		[illegible]
Appleton, D	[illegible]	[illegible]	" C		44½
Gorden Ridge	4-4	[illegible]	Stark, O		46
BLEACHED GOODS.					
New York Mills	4-4	[illegible]	Bay Mills	4-4	57½
Wamsutta	4-4	[illegible]	Wauregan	7-8	50
Bates	4-4	[illegible]	"	4-4	55
White Rock	4-4	[illegible]	Waltham, X		41
Lonsdale	4-4	[illegible]	Aurora	7-8	35
Hill's Semp'r id'm	7-8	[illegible]	"	4-4	40
" "	4-4	[illegible]	Androscoggin	7-8	47½
Bartletts	7-8	[illegible]	"	4-4	55
"	4-4	[illegible]	Red Bank	7-8	35
James Mills	7-8	[illegible]	"	4-4	40
"	4-4	47½	Hamilton, Q	3-4	35
Williamsville	4-4	[illegible]	Portsmouth, P	3-4	35
Dwight	7-8	[illegible]	Newmarket	4-4	47½
"	4-4	[illegible]	Pawnee	4-4	45
Langdon	4-4	[illegible]	Langdon	7-8	42½
DENIMS.					
Amoskeag		75	Washington		45
York		70	Milford		52
Manchester		50	Suffolk		40
Oxford		[illegible]	Otis		45
Union		[illegible]	Blue Hill		45
STRIPED SHIRTING.					
Amoskeag		[illegible]	Whitenton, C		44
York		60	" A		57½
Roanoke		38½	Uncasville		[illegible]
America		[illegible]	Thorndike		46
TICKS.					
York, 30 inch		[illegible]	Hamilton, Regular		[illegible]
York, 32-inch		[illegible]	" D		[illegible]
Amoskeag, A. C. A.		[illegible]	Pemberton, XL		47½
" A		[illegible]	" AA		[illegible]
" B		[illegible]	" X		[illegible]
" C		[illegible]	Hampden, FF		[illegible]
" D		[illegible]	" DD		47½
CORSET JEANS.					
Amoskeag		42½	Indian Orchard		35
Laconia		[illegible]	Androscoggin		35
Bates		[illegible]	Pepperell		48
Naumkeag		[illegible]	Lewiston		35
BROWN DRILLS.					
Boott		[illegible]	Benington		[illegible]
Laconia		[illegible]	Globe		38
DELAINES.					
Manchester		40 @ 42½	Hamilton		40 @ 42½
Pacific		[illegible]			
CANTON FLANNEL.					
Rockland		[illegible]	Franklin		45
Hamilton		[illegible]	Globe Mills		[illegible]
Pemberton C		[illegible]	Holyoke		50
CARPETS.					
Lowell, 3 Ply		[illegible]	Imperial medium		1.75
" Super		[illegible]	Crossley's Pat. Tapes. Brussels		[illegible]
" Medium		1.75	New England Pat		[illegible]
Hartford, Extra 3-Ply		[illegible]	Empire Mills		1.45
" Imp'l, 3 Ply		[illegible]	Belgrade		1.45
" Super		[illegible]			
Ingrain		[illegible]			

PORK PACKING AT CHICAGO.

Receipts and Shipments of Hogs for Two Seasons.

Receipts and Shipments of Hogs for the Week.

The receipts of Hogs during the week ending to-day (January 14) amount to 22,665 live and 22,474 dressed—total 45,139, against a total last week of 48,488, and a total in the corresponding week last season of 60,851.

The following table shows the weekly receipts of Live and Dressed Hogs from the commencement of the season till date:

RECEIPTS OF LIVE AND DRESSED HOGS FROM OCT. 1 TILL JAN. 14, FOR TWO YEARS.

	1864-5.		1863-4.	
W'k end'g.	Live Hogs.	D. Hogs.	Live Hogs.	D. Hogs.
October 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Add Dressed	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Total L. and D.	[illegible]		[illegible]	

The following table shows the shipments of Live and Dressed Hogs from October 1st to January 14th:

SHIPMENT OF LIVE AND DRESSED HOGS FROM OCT. 1 TILL JAN. 14.

	1864-5.		1863-4.	
Week Ending	Live.	Dres'd.	Live.	Dres'd.
October [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Add Dressed	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Total	[illegible]		[illegible]	

Deducting the shipments from the receipts, the balance shows the number of Hogs left in packers' hands up to date:

Total receipts to date	999,314
Total shipments to date	275,076
Total left in packers' hands	724,238

According to the same process of calculating, the number left in packers' hands during the corresponding period last season was 797,234 Hogs—which is only a trifle more than the number left [illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending Jan. 14, 1865.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1865.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city, for the week ending to-day, compare as follows with the previous weeks since October 1, 1864:

	Beeves, No.	Hogs, No.
Week ending Jan. 14	4,245	22,665
Week ending Jan. 7	3,384	27,795
Week ending Dec. 31	[illegible]	41,451
Week ending Dec. 24	4,290	38,919
Week ending Dec. 17	3,349	106,796
Week ending Dec. 10	3,454	87,409
Week ending Dec. 3	5,227	85,909
Week ending Nov. 26	5,757	80,443
Week ending Nov. 19	10,965	80,954
Week ending Nov. 12	8,711	63,736
Week ending Nov. 5	11,992	63,999
Week ending Oct. 29	12,134	46,808
Week ending Oct. 22	10,031	32,231
Week ending Oct. 15	10,909	19,138
Week ending Oct. 8	9,338	3,959
Week ending Oct. 1	9,664	16,001

The rates of freight for Live Stock East, were fixed on the 14th Dec., 1864, as follows:

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

	Cattle.	Hogs ₩ 100 lbs.
Mich. Cent and Mich. S., large cars	$80.00	45c
Cars of 218	70.00	45c
Michigan Central, small cars	65.00	45c
TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.		
Mich. Cent. and Mich. S., large cars	$130.00	75c
Cars of 219 feet	115.00	75c
Mich. Cent. small cars	105.00	75c
Fort Wayne cars, 224 feet	130.00	75c
TO PITTSBURG.		
Pitts., Ft W. & C. cars of 224 feet	$115.00	75c
Mich. Southern, large cars	126.00	75c
do cars of 200 feet	104.00	75c

Rates to Dunkirk $5.00 per car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk 2½c ₩ 100 lbs less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1865.

HOGS.

The total receipts of Hogs at the various yards in the city, during the week ending to-day, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, amount to 22,665. This is 5,130 head less than were received last week, and 4,671 head more than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at all the various yards compare as follows:

DAILY RECEIPTS.

	Receipts.
Sunday and Monday	3,935
Tuesday	2,412
Wednesday	2,500
Thursday	5,466
Friday	4,606
Saturday	4,480
Total	22,665

The market during the past week has been characterized with an extreme and unlooked-for stringency in monetary matters, which, together with the decline in gold, and the dull state of the provision market combined, has had a very depressing effect, and in consequence thereof the market has ruled dull and lower. Occasionally a shipping demand sprang up, but as it was so light it was not able to stem the downward current, and consequently prices had to give way. Some holders were very firm, and would not back down a cent from their views, and sent their Hogs to be packed on commission. Most of the packing houses are preparing to close, and indeed several have done so. Some few packers who have sold for future delivery have been in the market during the week, but their purchases were not heavy. The market closes dull at a decline of fully 25c ₩ 100 lbs.

The following are the closing quotations this evening, compared with those of a week ago:

	This week.	Last week.
Prime to extra qualities	$11.50@12.50	$11.75@12.75
Medium to prime do	10.75@11.25	11.00@11.50
Light and common do	10.00@10.50	10.00@10.75

TO-DAY—The market was rather more active than on yesterday, but there was no material change in quotations. Some holders, who were in a hurry to get home, made slight concessions, but as a general thing they were firm at yesterday's prices. We note the following sales:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Page	Kent & Co.	59	210	$11.60
Bogart	Alexander	124	236	12.12½
Cooley & Co.	Kent	81	228	11.12½
Bogart	Kent & Co.	58	228	11.50
Ellis	do	110	230	11.40
Cooley	Priest	90	230	12.00
Gregory	Kent	188	201	11.40
do	do	70	170	10.75
Brown	Curtiss	55	257	12.00
do	Windsor	90	250	12.00
do	Smith	253	254	12.00
do	Kent	51	254	11.12½
do	Smith	56	268	12.00
Strader	Hancock	302	238	12.25
do	do	64	215	11.60
Adams	Priest	49	261	12.37½
do	do	51	254	12.25
do	do	46	265	12.25
do	do	49	251	12.25
do	Kent & Co.	117	230	11.75
do	Curtiss	117	260	12.50
do	do	45	310	12.40
do	Hall	84	155	10.00
Stone	R. & Sherwin	253	207	11.37½
Hoag	Kelly	65	229	11.50
Darnell	Mallory	24	241	11.50
Gridley	do	58	200	10.87½
Frye & Co.	do	40	240	11.60
Conger & Co.	Griffin	217	257	12.12½
do	Boyd	45	229	11.62½
do	R. & Sherwin	40	229	11.75
Allen	do	31	181	11.00
W. & Mallory	Curtiss	111	232	12.00
do	do	145	300	12.50
do	Allerton	111	229	11.60
do	do	118	223	11.50
do	Rickard	143	218	12.00
do	Allerton	122	227	11.50
Brown	do	121	218	11.25

BEEF CATTLE.

The total receipts of Beef Cattle at the various yards in the city, during the week ending to-day, amount according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, to 4,245 head.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

DAILY RECEIPTS.

Sunday, and Monday	960
Tuesday	374
Wednesday	426
Thursday	699
Friday	325
Saturday	1,461
Total	4,245
Last week	3,384
Increase this week	861

Notwithstanding the receipts this week are some 861 head more than last week, there has been considerable of a falling off in the supply of really prime to choice shipping Cattle, for which there is an active inquiry, at an advance of fully ¼c ₩ lb on last week's closing quotations. Medium qualities and inferior grades have been less active, and in the absence of government contractors, who bought sparingly, prices have declined fully ¼c per lb on these grades. There is a good demand for fat cows for city consumption, and they sell readily at $4.50@6.00. Scallawags are very dull of sale. The following are the closing quotations for the week ending this evening, compared with those a week ago.

CLOSING PRICES.

	This week.	Last week.
Prime to extra qualities	$7.25@8.00	$7.25@8.00
Good medium to prime do	6.50@7.50	6.00@7.00
Medium qualities	4.00@5.25	4.00@5.50
Cows, coarse Oxen &c	2.75@3.50	3.00@3.75
Fat Cows	4.50@6.00	[illegible]

TO-DAY—The receipts were between 800 and 1,000 head, mostly fair to medium qualities. The market was steady at yesterday's ruling prices, and at the close but few were left over. The best sale of the day was a lot of 80 picked steers, averaging 1,215 lbs, sold by Bundy to Rankin, at 7½c. They were raised in Henderson county. Gridley & Co. had 68 head prime Iowa steers, from Clinton county, which had not changed hands at the time our reporter left the yards. W. S. Engles had a drove of 60 head fat steers, averaging about 1,440 lbs—some rather rough, but on the whole a fine drove—which he had not sold at the close of the market. They were mixed Durham and raised in Menard county. We note the following sales:

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Bundy	Rankin	80	1215	$7.50
Powell	Alexander	38	975	6.00
Shannon	do	8	1130	5.62½
Gregory	Bierstorf	17	1190	5.75
do	Gibbs	22	1123	6.25
Brown	Garrity	25	1082	6.00
do	Frank	11	914	4.50
Adams	Ribley	17	1008	5.10
Hoag	Miller & Co.	16	1000	5.00
Adams	Webb & Co.	24	1209	6.25
Fry & Co	Mallory	9	828	4.00
Wallwork & Co.	do	16	940	4.12½
O'Shea	do	11	825	4.25
Douglas	Fawcett	17	1105	5.12½
Daube	do	61	1050	5.12½
Wallwork	do	17	1200	5.60
J. Adams	do	17	1200	5.75
W. & Mallory	Harmon	17	760	3.85
do	O'Shea	25	1284	5.75

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1865.

FREIGHTS—There is no change in freights. We continue to quote:

	Fourth Class.	Flour.	Dressed Hogs.
To New York, all rail	$1.60	$3.20	[illegible]
To Boston, all all rail	1.65	3.30	[illegible]
To Buffalo, all rail	85	1.70	1.00
To Philadelphia rail	1.55	3.10	[illegible]
To Baltimore, all rail	1.55	3.10	1.80

FLOUR—Received to-day, 1,489 brls; shipped, 62 brls. Market dull. Sales 100 brls good Spring extra on p. t., 50 brls White Winter extra at $10.00.

WHEAT—Received to-day, 33,620 bu; shipped, none. Market dull, and declined fully 1c ₩ bu. Sales were: WINTER WHEAT IN STORE—1,600 bu No 1 Red at $1.76; 1,000 bu No. 2 Red at $1.58. SPRING WHEAT IN STORE—8,000 bu No 1 Spring at $1.66½; 35,000 bu do at $1.66; 15,000 bu do at $1.65¾; 2,000 bu do at $1.65½; 2,000 bu No 2 Spring at $1.50—the market closing dull at $1.65½@1.66½ for No 1 Spring in store.

CORN—Received to-day, 7,925 bu; shipped, none. Market quiet and unchanged. Sales to-day were:—4,500 bu Rejected Corn in store at 83c; 3,000 bu do at 88c in store; 400 bu do at 84c on track; 400 bu do at 85c delivered on Michigan Southern cars. FOR FUTURE DELIVERY—10,000 bu No. 1 Corn for delivery, seller's option, latter half of April and first half of May at 95c in store; 10,000 bu No. 1 Corn, same delivery, at 96c afloat.

OATS—Received to-day 48,816 bu; shipped, 9,000 bu. Market declined ½@¾c ₩ bu. Sales to-day were: OATS IN STORE—15,000 bu No. 1 Oats at 66c; 25,000 bu do at 65½c; 22,000 bu do at 65¼c—the market closing dull at 65@65½c for No. 1 in store.

RYE—Received to-day, 2,550 bu. Market dull and 2c lower. Sales to-day were: 800 bu No. 2 Rye in store at $1.06.

BARLEY—Received to-day, 5,590 bu. Market dull. Sales to-day:—BARLEY IN STORE—[illegible] bu No. 2 Barley in store at $1.31. BY SAMPLE—150 bags at $1.30 del.; 136 bags at $1.25 on track.

ALCOHOL—Steady. A. F. Croskey quotes it at $4.[illegible] ₩ gallon.

BUTTER—Received to-day, 14,865 lbs; shipped, 11,940 lbs. Market dull and drooping. We quote:

Prime Dairy, in crocks and tubs	[illegible]
Roll Butter	[illegible]
Shipping Butter, in firkins	[illegible]
Grease Butter	[illegible]

BEANS—Dull and unchanged. Sales 15 bags good at $2.30.

BROOM CORN—In good demand and firm. Sales 40 tons choice Green Brush on p. t. Prime is held at $[illegible] ₩ ton.

BAGGING—There is a fairly active demand for all descriptions, and the market is firm. We quote:

Monitor, 2 bu, seamless, ₩ 100	[illegible]
Chicago, A, 2 bu, seamless, ₩ 100	[illegible]
Waverly, A, 3 bu, seamless, ₩ 100	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

COOPERAGE—Quiet. Sales to-day were:—[illegible] Pork Barrels at $1.65 del; [illegible] Lard Tierces at $1.70 del; [illegible]

COFFEE—Is quiet but firm. We quote:

Cape, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Java, O. G., in mats	[illegible]
Rio, fair to good	[illegible]
Rio, good to prime	[illegible]

CIDER—Is selling at $[illegible] in round lots, and $[illegible] in the retail way.

COAL—Is without change. We quote:

Erie—Brookfield	[illegible]
do Ormsby	[illegible]
Cleveland—Briar Hill	[illegible]
do Mineral Ridge	[illegible]
do Willow Bank	[illegible]
Blossburg	[illegible]
Lump Lehigh	[illegible]
Lackawanna, prepared	[illegible]
Scranton	[illegible]
Pittston	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]
Third vein Peru	[illegible]

CHEESE—Market quiet and without change. We quote:

Hamburg	[illegible]
Western Reserve	[illegible]
Western States	[illegible]

EGGS—Are dull at [illegible].

FISH—Are in good demand and very firm, with a strong upward tendency. St. George's Bank Cod are scarce. We quote:

Whitefish, No. 1 hf brl	[illegible]
Whitefish, No. 2 hf brl	[illegible]
Whitefish, No. 3 hf brl	[illegible]
Trout, No. 1 hf brl	[illegible]
Trout, No. 2 hf brl	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 1 hf brl, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 2 hf brl, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, extra family, hf brl, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, extra mess, ₩ kit	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ kit, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, family kits	[illegible]
Codfish, George's Bank, ₩ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Codfish, Grand Bank, ₩ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Herring, No. 1 pickled, round, ₩ brl	[illegible]
Herring, No. 1 pickled, ₩ brl	[illegible]
Herring, Labrador, large, ₩ brl	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Special Notices.

For One Dollar

[illegible] ALLEN, Box 1863, Chicago, [illegible]

To Cure Bruises.

In case of a Wound, Bruise or Fracture, [illegible] the wound thoroughly saturated with the preparation until well. If there is fever, add ice to the water. [illegible] Sole Agent, New York. [illegible]

Hair Uprooted

from all parts of the body in five minutes, without injury to the skin, by "UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER." Price $1. Mailed to any address for $1.25, by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask for "UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER," and take no other. LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, General Agents. Also, for sale by all Druggists.

Asthma Cured.

Relief guaranteed in ten minutes, and a PERMANENT CURE effected by the use of "UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE." Cases of from ten to twenty years' standing yield at once to its influence. Price $2. Sent post-paid to any address, by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, General Agents. Also, for sale by all Druggists.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is THE BEST IN THE WORLD. The only HARMLESS, TRUE and RELIABLE Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is Perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Gray Hair instantly, to a Glossy BLACK and NATURAL BROWN, without injuring the Hair or staining the skin, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, all others are mere imitations and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory 81 Barclay street, New York. Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair.

Epileptic Fits can be Cured.

Dr. Lockrow having become eminently successful in curing this terrible malady, invites all similarly afflicted to call or send for circulars of references and testimonials of numerous cases cured of from one to twenty years' standing. He devotes his attention specially to diseases of the Cerebro Spinal Axis, or Nervous System, and solicits an investigation of his claims to public confidence. He may be consulted at his private residence, 141 West Forty-Second street, daily, from 10 a. m. until 4 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday. Address all letters to DR. V. B. LOCKROW, New York, care of P. O. Box 5116.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 100 fine plates and engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

A Correspondent.

writing to the Cincinnati CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, says: "Patent Medicines are like doctors, some good, some good for nothing, but all having their friends to recommend them, and each receiving a share of public favor. For instance, the Constitution Water advertised in your paper I happen to know is a reliable article for some of the diseases for which it is recommended. I have conversed with several intelligent druggists, some of whom are physicians, who speak in high praise of it for the cure of diabetes; and from the knowledge or acquaintance of the proprietor I can say to such as have that troublesome and painful disease, try it. It has remarkable virtues without a doubt. Rev. W. S. LUNT, Fostoria, O."

Dr. James.

formerly of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1837, now permanently located at 86 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois, Specialist in the treatment of OLD CHRONIC, MERCURIAL, SCROFULOUS and all kinds of BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES AND DISORDERS, OF A CONTAGIOUS VENEREAL CHARACTER, cures them without resorting to Mercury, Potassa, arsenic or any poison, but with a NEUTRALIZER, a POSITIVE CURE for all humors and all poisons.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS, such as Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal and Diurnal Emissions, brought on by abuse of the system, early indiscretions, excess or outside [illegible] particularly, causing loss of memory, confusion, depression, dimness, and oftentimes insanity, with other deplorable trains of symptoms, treated and radically cured by an infallible method, saving much time and expense. Gleet, Gonorrhea, Stricture and all diseases peculiar to the sexes, of a private nature, radically cured.

All diseases of the MOST HORRIBLE CLASS, where the blood has become poisoned, producing blotches on the face, small watery blisters, pains in the head and bones, ulcerated throat, nose, limbs and body, scrofula, together with an endless number of sufferings.

Dr. James is recommended by the press generally of the South, the medical faculty, and professors of medical colleges, etc. Those afflicted should apply immediately, and be cured of those horrible diseases. Remember, Dr. James' Office and Parlors are at 86 Randolph, between State and Dearborn streets. Office open from 9 a. m. until 8 p. m. Consultations confidential. ja13-e415 2w

DR. BIGELOW.

Confidential Physician,

can be consulted at his office, 173 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, Chicago, one block from the Postoffice, on all Chronic Diseases, and Diseases of a private and delicate nature to both sexes, which he treats with unparalleled success. Rooms separate, where Ladies and Gentlemen can consult the Doctor with the strictest privacy. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. Communications confidential. Consultation free. Address Postoffice Box 186. Inclose two stamps and get Guide to Health. de30-d387-1y is

Petroleum Oil Company.

THE TARR FARM PETROLEUM CO., of the City of New York.

CAPITAL .... $3,000,000.

[illegible] Shares .... Par Value $100 each.

Office, 8 Cedar street, New York.

TRUSTEES:

D. P. BRADFORD, Esq. .... New York.
[illegible] HOUGH AVERILL .... Danbury, Conn.
[illegible]LLARD PARKER, M. D. .... New York.
[illegible]ANSON A. SUMNER .... Albany, N. Y.
[illegible] BELDEN, M. D. .... New York.
[illegible] SANGER .... New York.
[illegible]ES WADSWORTH .... New York.

[illegible] well acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania, the name of this Company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties. There is no better Oil Territory. [illegible] embraces interests in [illegible] and in more than Twenty productive wells and in Twelve others now rapidly approaching completion; while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its product. [illegible] offer is as a permanent dividend-paying investment. [illegible] amount of this stock can be obtained of the undersigned at $50 per share, BEING ONE-HALF OF ITS PAR VALUE. [illegible] declared dividend for the month is one per cent [illegible] capital, to which purchasers within the [illegible] will be entitled.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., 61 Cedar street New York.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE Steam Cutters on the Lakes.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 24, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this Department until [illegible] Monday, the 16th day of January next, for the construction of three or four Revenue Steam Cutters (screw) for the Upper Lakes, and one or more for Lake Ontario. Specifications in detail will be furnished bidders on application in person or by letter to this Department, or to the Collectors of Customs at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the Collectors of the [illegible] Lake Ports. The proposals should be sealed and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for building Revenue Steam Cutters."

W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, Chicago, Ill., January 10th, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office till 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 21st January, 1865, for furnishing FRESH BEEF to the troops at the following places, commencing the 1st day of February, [illegible] for four months, or such shorter period as the Commissary General may direct, viz.: Chicago, Rock Island, Quincy and Springfield, Illinois, and at all other posts, depots and hospitals in the vicinity of the above named posts. The said Beef to be of good, wholesome quality, in equal proportions of hind and fore quarters (necks, shanks and kidney tallow excluded,) to be delivered in such quantities, and at such times and places as the Post Commissaries may direct. The Beef to be of Steers or fat Cows, (Bulls, Stags and [illegible] Cows excluded.) Bids must be in duplicate, accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, and guarantee of two responsible persons, in the following form:

We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, it shall be fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed with bonds in the sum of $5,000.

(Signature of guarantors.)

Bidders must give their names and place of business. [illegible] with good and sufficient security will be required. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Payments to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States. [illegible] must be addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, Captain and C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 5, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until January 25, 1865, for furnishing ICE to the Medical Department of the Army during the ensuing year at the points herein designated. The ice to be [illegible] by the contractor in properly constructed ice-houses at each point of delivery, on or before the 15th [illegible]. The ice not to be receipted for until its [illegible] of the ice-house, and the manner in which it is packed shall have been approved by a [illegible] officer, and payment will be made only for [illegible] actually stored and receipted for. Proposals will be made for the quantities indicated or as required at the respective places, with [illegible] that should more be needed at any time [illegible] year's supply, it shall be furnished at the same [illegible] under the same conditions:

[illegible]

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

[illegible]

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

[illegible]

Medicinal.

$100 REWARD

FOR A MEDICINE THAT WILL CURE

COUGHS, INFLUENZA,
TICKLING in the THROAT,
WHOOPING COUGH,
Or Relieve Consumptive Coughs,
AS QUICK AS

COE'S COUGH BALSAM.

OVER 50,000 BOTTLES

Have been sold in its native town, and not a single instance of its failure is known.

We have in our possession any quantity of certificates, some of them from

EMINENT PHYSICIANS,

Who have used it in their practice, and given it the pre-eminence over any other compound.

It does not dry up a Cough!

But loosens it, so as to enable the patient to expectorate freely.

TWO OR THREE DOSES

Will Invariably Cure Tickling in the Throat.

A HALF BOTTLE has often completely cured the most

Stubborn Cough.

And yet, though it is so sure and speedy in its operations, it is perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable. It is very agreeable to the taste, and may be administered to children of any age.

In cases of CROUP we will guarantee a cure if taken in season.

No Family Should be without it.

It is within the reach of all, the price being

ONLY 40 CENTS.

And if an investment and thorough trial does not "back up" the above statement, the money will be refunded. We say this knowing its merits, and feel confident that one trial will secure for it a home in every household.

Do not waste away with coughing when so small an investment will cure you. It may be had of any respectable Druggist in town, who will furnish you with a circular of genuine certificates of cures it has made.

☞ Sold by Druggists everywhere.

C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors,

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,

ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER,
ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER,
ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER,

And always remove

OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE,
OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE,
OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE.

Being a scientifically prepared

FLUID PREPARATION,
FLUID PREPARATION,
FLUID PREPARATION,

THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS,
THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS,
THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS,

And are, in the most obstinate cases,

SURE TO DO GOOD,
SURE TO DO GOOD,
SURE TO DO GOOD,

AND CANNOT DO HARM,
AND CANNOT DO HARM,
AND CANNOT DO HARM.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS

Are safe at all times, except during pregnancy.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.

Observe carefully the directions around each bottle.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.

Are no "got up compound" to impose upon public credulity, but the prescription of Dr. John L. Lyon, now practising physician in New Haven, Ct., at 102 Chapel street, who guarantees their efficacy, will answer all correspondence concerning them, and all other specialities, and give particular directions for all private diseases and female complaints, personally or by mail.

Dr. John L. Lyon's discovery, known as LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS for females, stand before the public to-day, superior as a diuretic, unsurpassed as a specific, for the cure of all harassing female complaints, compounded from a formula that is the result of his extensive experience and by him guaranteed to remove all irregularities of suppressed nature, and warranted safe at all times, except when in certain situations, particularly explained in the directions around each bottle, which all should carefully read and understand.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS cost but a trifle, and their worth, in comparison to their cost, is like gold to sand.

Doctor Lyon asks you who are suffering from irregularities, will you not make one trial of his renowned Periodical Drops, which he warrants will satisfy you in every instance.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS are sold by Druggists everywhere, in city, village and country, at $1 per bottle, or all orders by mail will be promptly attended to by DR. JOHN L. LYON, New Haven, Ct.

LORD & SMITH,

Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., General Western Agents.

CLARK'S

DISTILLED

RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR

RESTORES

GRAY OR FADED HAIR

TO ITS NATURAL COLOR.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR, Surely eradicates Dandruff.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR, Prevents its Falling Off.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR, Promotes its Natural and Healthy Growth.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR, Causes the Hair to grow on Bald Heads, where the roots are not entirely dead. In such cases nothing will do it.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR, Is a most Luxuriant Dressing. A little one says:—"I like it, it makes my hair feel so soft and shiny."

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR, Contains no dirty sediment to be shaken up before use.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR, Is a Clear, Transparent Fluid—contains no Oil—is not a Dye, and has no deleterious properties.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR, Is delightfully Perfumed, and does not turn rancid in warm Weather.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR, Is the only perfect Dressing and Restorer of Color combined.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR, Is scientifically prepared, costs only $1 per bottle, and is sure to give satisfaction.

Give it a Trial.

☞ For sale by Druggists generally, in city and country.

C. G. CLARK & CO.,

PROPRIETORS,

NEW HAVEN, ... CONN.

General Depot,

23 Lake-st., Chicago.

At Wholesale by LORD & SMITH, BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, [illegible] W. D. HARRIS & CO., SMITH & DWYER, J. H. REED & CO., C. G. SMITH.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1865.

LIST OF LETTERS.

"LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED in the Post Office at Chicago, State of Illinois, on the 14th day of January, 1865.

☞ To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for 'ADVERTISED LETTERS,' give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

☞ If not called for within ONE MONTH, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

☞ Letters are not advertised until they have remained in the office one week.

"1. DIRECT letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the Post Office and State.

"2. HEAD letters with the writer's POST OFFICE and STATE, STREET and NUMBER, sign them plainly with full name, and request the answers to be directed accordingly.

"3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"4. PLACE the postage STAMP on the UPPER RIGHT-HAND corner, and LEAVE SPACE between the stamp and direction for POST-MARKING without interfering with the writing.

"N. B.—A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's NAME, POST OFFICE and STATE, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer."—Sec. 28, Law of 1863.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Adams W A Rev mrs
Abbott H L miss
Ackerman Mary J miss
Allen W A mrs
AlexanderCordeliaAmiss
Alley Mary miss
Allen L P mrs
Armstrong E R T miss
Arne M Jane miss
Adams P mrs
Arnold Lucien miss
Arthur Anne miss
Anthony Mary miss
Atkinson Catherine
Avery Jessie mrs
Augustine Mollie L miss
Ayer Mary miss
Atherton Louisa miss
Ayer E Josephine

B

Baxter Julia mrs
Bailey E J mrs
Beach Susan A mrs
Byrne Bridget miss
Bacon Samantha mrs
Baker Louise miss
Baily Etta miss
Backus C O miss
Ball Anna miss
Banks B mrs
Banks Mary Nell
Bantes Gerdned
Barlow Harvey mrs
Barker Margaret mrs
Bennard Emma A miss
Barrett Helen M miss
Barrett Maggie mrs
Bartlett Alice T miss
Baty Frances mrs
Batersby Joseph mrs
Batchelor D B mrs
Bearson Cordilia miss
Beard Eliza mrs
Bebbe Molly miss
Beard Tenny mrs
Bean Edna miss
Beamen E mrs
Beals P D mrs
Bennett Maggie miss
Bershett J M miss
Bewhardy Margaret miss
Benson Maria S miss
Bennet Eliza S mrs
Bird Bridget mrs
Billings Jane mrs
Bingly Lucy mrs
Bigelow Stella M miss
Billings Susan N mrs
Biddlecome Mary R miss
Blackwell Robert S miss
Blatterman G W miss 2
Bliss Madge miss
Blogett Dora miss
Blair A J mrs
Black Kitty mrs
Blodgett Fanny miss
Bodine Ida miss
Boone Albert T mrs
Bostwick Addie miss
Boring Lorena S miss
Bonner A miss
Boland Elizabeth miss
Boyer James A mrs
Boardman Anna E mrs
Boland Katy miss
Boyington E C mrs
Bowers Elizabeth
Borne Mary miss
Bowles Alice miss
Bradley Grace miss
Brayman E E mrs
Brady Mary miss
Bradley M Louise miss
Bradford John M mrs
Brady Catherine
Bradley Dora miss
Briggs Mary miss
Briggs Leroy A mrs
Bryant E W mrs
Brooks Hettie miss
Bryant H B mrs
Brooks Lizzie miss
Brown C H mrs
Brown Josephine mrs
Brown Maggie miss
Brown Mary miss
Brown Anna miss
Brown Matilda miss
Brown Sarah A miss
Budd R P mrs
Bunker M E mrs
Burk Margaret mrs
Burt Jennie miss
Burdick L M mrs
Burg mrs
Bruns Catherine mrs
Butler Rashel mrs
Butler Ann Eliza mrs

C

Cook Theresa miss
Corbit Mary Ann mrs
Crawford Peter mrs
Calbick M J mrs
Collashan Margaret
Cahill Catherine miss
Calkins Rosaline miss
Calvery Matilda miss
Campbell Jennie E miss
Campbell L F miss
Campbell Sarah E miss
Cannon Hanora mrs
Carpenter Louise mrs
Carman William H mrs
Carpenter Lizzie C mrs
Carroll Ann mrs
Carroll Jane mrs
Carroll A W mrs
Carson M E mrs
Case E R mrs
Cassady Mary J miss
Cathan Ella miss
Casey Honora mrs
Chandler Fannie miss
Chambers Bridget mrs
Chandler William mrs
Chamberlain Mary mrs
Chapman Mollie miss
Chapin Julia mrs
Chiville Mary
Churchill Sophia A mrs
Clemens S mrs
Clarkson T S mrs
Clarke O mrs
Clark Mary T mrs
Clark Nancy miss
Clark Delia
Claty Margret B mrs
Cogan Ann
Cobb Alice miss
Collins Jane Ann miss
Colgan Kate T miss
Compton J R mrs
Conely Mary miss
Conner Celia miss
Concoman Mary mrs
Cone Ann mrs
Coon Chas H mrs
Cook Nancy miss
Cooley Jane
Cotter Maria miss
Coventry Cornelia miss
Coulter Jane mrs
Cowee E S mrs
Cowles Cady D miss
Coulthard Jeanette miss
Corgan Bridget
Cram Harriet mrs
Cross Sophronia mrs
Crusea Emma miss
Crowin Jermia miss
Crowley Julia miss
Culver Martha mrs
Cunningham Belle miss
Curtis J F mrs
Curtis E mrs
Cutter Adaline mrs

D

Dickson Maria mrs
Darley Jonathan mrs
Dixon Estella mrs
Dalkey Mesna
Dawson Susan mrs
Darling A E mrs
Darby H mrs
Davenport Sarah miss
Davis T T mrs
Davis Cora E miss
Days Margaret miss
Downs Margaret
De Benard Mary miss
Degroot Halstead S mrs
De Long Julia mrs
Dermott Anne W miss
Delano Edward C mrs
Denny Mary miss
De Mott Charlotte miss
Dimock Rhoda miss
Dixon Gusta miss
Dickerson Mary J miss
Dockerill Martha A G mrs
Doolittle Mary mrs
Duncan Margaret mrs
Dorsey Sarah mrs
Dooley Thomas mrs
Dore M E mrs
Doudigan Katy miss
Dowling Nellie miss
Duggan Jeremiah mrs
Dunn Mary Ann mrs
Dunn Bridget miss
Duggan Mary mrs
Duffy Mary C A miss
Dunlap Hattie miss
Dwyer Mary R mrs 2
Driscoll Mary
Done Anna mrs

E

Ellis Wm mrs
East Sarah B miss
Eaton Ann miss
Eastman D F mrs
Earle Carrie M miss
Eame E miss
Eastland Mary Ann mrs
Eame Emily mrs
Easterbrook A mrs
Eddy M J miss
Ellis Mary C mrs
Ellcott Robert mrs
Elmore Melissa miss
Ellis C B mrs
Eldred Johanna mrs
Evans Sarah
Evans Hannah miss
Enright J H
Ewing Emily miss

F

Finnegan Marg't C miss
Frary Ruth
Farnum Lucy A miss
Fassett M M mrs
Farmer Sarah
Feely Margret mrs
Ferris Paulina mrs
Fisher Jennie mrs
Finnigan Teresa mrs
Fitzpatrick Mercy mrs
Fisher Mary miss
Flowers Geo W mrs
Floyd Maggie miss
Floyer Jennette miss
Ferrey L L mrs
Foley William mrs
Foster Mary mrs
Fracusted Peer Melia miss
Foster Carrie mrs
Fraser Arobella miss
Frawley Anny
Frain Eliza miss
Fay Mary A miss
Furman Bella
Freeble E M mrs
Frost Flora miss
Furbock John Mrs

G

Gilman mrs
Gale Mollie mrs
Gallagher Elizabeth mrs
Garrabrant Louisa miss
Gates Sallie mrs
Gerard Caroline mrs
Gilkeson D mrs
Gilbert G A mrs
Gilmore Warren mrs
Glenn Mattie miss
Gleeson Hanotha mrs
Glendining R mrs
Gleeson Fannie miss
Goden Louisa mrs
Goodjohn Mary A miss
Gooding Mondena miss
Goodrich H C mrs
Gould Geo M mrs
Gordon Kase K mrs
Gass Mary F mrs
Gray H C mrs
Gray Francis mrs
Graham G W mrs
Gressman Lucinda
Green Sarah miss
Grinnell Esther mrs
Greene Wm T mrs
Green Ada miss
Gunnison Ruth miss

H

Hickey Ellen miss
Hyde Lucy
Hughes Grace 2
Hooner E
Hoyland P H
Hishow Ellen
Hyland Amie
Hill Unicy
Higgins Julley
Hermans Sophia
Henry Tillie
Haven Sophronia
Hayes Bridget
Heywood Marion
Hoyens Mary A
Heartney Mary L
Harden Morgan
Harrington Johanah
Harris Hannah
Henson Harne H
Hamilton Kate
Hamilton Henrietta
Hall Sarah F
Hogerty Hannah
Hoyd E C
Hulenskin M mrs 3
Hughes William mrs
Hall Sarah E mrs
Hunter Jennie mrs
Hughes Bridget mrs
Hubbard Hannah mrs
Howard Sarah mrs
Hololeth Elizabeth mrs
How L J mrs
Harvey Alice mrs 2
Horgan mrs 2
Hollister dr Jas mrs
Hobe Sarah Ann mrs
Hitchcock Daisy miss
Higginson J R mrs
Hiatt Sarah G W mrs
Higgins Michael mrs
Heywood S M mrs
Henry Martha E mrs
Heacocks Kate M mrs
Hayes Edward mrs
Hazel Mary E mrs
Hawkins Eva mrs
Hawke Maggie mrs
Hatch Evaline mrs
Hart John S mrs
Hart Noah M mrs
Hartley Emma
Hartt Georgina G
Haines Annie
Harris Savanah
Hartman Maria
Harrington Sarah
Handy Laura
Hanson R
Hall S C
Hall Thos mrs
Hall Mary Jane
Hewit Catherine
Harris Will A mrs
Hulbert Elizabeth
Harris T W
Hornby Mary
Hume Lou Emma miss

I

Ingersoll George mrs
Irwin Kate miss
Ingersoll Helen mrs
Irvine William N mrs

J

Johnson Margaret mrs
Jones Sarah Alice miss
Jennings Sabrina miss
Jenks Harriet mrs
Jennings B S mrs
Jefferson Mary Bayle mrs
Jones Susan mrs
Jones E M miss
Johnson Elizabeth mrs

K

Kelly Margret mrs
Keith Mary J miss
Karges Annie miss
Keath Puebe Phillips miss
Kemp mrs
Kelley Bridget miss
Kelly Lou miss
Kelley Nellie F miss
Kelly B A miss
Kelly [illegible] miss
Kennett Bridget miss
Keyes Rollin W mrs
Kenyon Emma miss
Kendall Abbie K miss
Kent Addie miss
Keys Margereth mrs
Kennedy A miss
Kimbark Eliza mrs
Kimball Marion A miss
Kilbourn William L mrs
Kittle Emily miss
King Thomas B mrs
King W A mrs
King Mary miss
Knowlton N A mrs
Krohn M J mrs rev
[illegible] Maria miss
Kain Annie miss

L

Lampman N S mrs
Lamb Mary D mrs
Lawson Carrie mrs
Lash Eliza mrs
Laraby Alex mrs
Langdon Jno C jr mrs
Larned Mary G
Lawson Inice miss
Lawrence James mrs
Lavargue Margarite miss
Lanchlands M mrs
Lawson Esm mrs
Lawler Mary A mrs
Leeland Fadella mrs
LeBaron S F miss
Lee Barbara miss
Lenis Mary miss
Lewis T E mrs
Lenehen Margaret miss
Lewis N M mrs
Leonard Esther mrs
Leppon Nathan mrs
Lewis E P mrs
Lewis Martha miss
Linton Matilda L miss
Line Sarah Jane mrs
Lloyd Eliza
Lockman Frank C mrs
Long N F mrs
Lock Harriet mrs
Lombard Mary M mrs
Longley mrs 2
Loomis Caroline mrs
Lowrey Annie miss
London mrs
Lyle Susanna mrs
Ludwiet Ida mrs
Lepnas Ellen mrs
Lyons Mary miss
Lyman N E mrs
Leizer Elizabeth miss
Leech M Bluiss
Ladd Belle miss
Lawler Mary A mrs

Mc

McAlwin Maggie miss
McAdams Esther miss
McAlley Margaret miss
McCarthy Belle C miss
McCrossnaw John mrs
McCreath Kate miss
McCreath Catherine miss
McCoy Mary J
McCline Mattie miss
McCloud Kate miss 2
McDermott Minerva miss
McDonnell Alice miss
McDowiend Eliza miss
McDermott Minnie miss
McGee Louisa mrs
McGrath S miss
McIntyre M miss
McGinn Mattie W miss
McNerny Catharine miss
McMillan Wm mrs
McNaman Ann mrs
McPherson miss
McNamara Mary miss
McCabe E miss
McDonald Annie

M

Mackness miss
Magourky Catharine miss
Mackintosh Sarah B miss
Malcom Sarah mrs
Malcomb Nancy mrs
Marsh Nettie miss
Markey L mrs
Marshall Sophronia miss
Marlay Addie G mrs
Marvin Helen miss
Martin Harriet mrs
Martin Frank miss
Martin M mrs 2
Mapes Lucy Ann mrs
Maulsby Lizzie A miss
Matchett Aurelia F mrs
Mathias Mary mrs
Mapes Lucy Ann mrs
Mathews Sarah M mrs
Merriman Ella miss
Mervin Sophronia mrs
Merrill Eugenia A miss
Miller Johanna 2
Miller [illegible]
Miller [illegible]
Minchen Catherine
Mitchell Maria M miss
Mitchell James mrs
Monahan Ella C
Morgan Catherine mrs
Moriarty Mary
Morgan Isabella mrs
Morey Lilly E miss
Morgan Susan miss
Mortimer Bridget miss
Morris M E mrs
Mould Sarah A miss
Moore Ella mrs
Moore Lizzie miss 2
Mullen Margaret miss
Murry Mary miss 2
Muse Mary Ann mrs
Mulvey Catherine miss
Magillen Alice miss
Murray miss
Mulligan Anna mrs
Murray Laura mrs
Meiert miss
Murphy Alice Marie miss
Madigan Mary A miss
Murphy Katie miss

N

Nichols Didamia miss
Nichols Pamelia miss
Nichols Mary A miss
Nixon Sarah Mrs
Nichols Fannie A mrs 2
Newton P Augustine mrs
Neer Nancy C miss
Norton J F mrs
Noyes Mary A mrs
Nichols Francis mrs
Norton mrs

O

Orrin Genie Johnston mrs
O'Brien Alice mrs
O'Connel Mary miss
O'Mara Mary miss
O'Rourk mrs
Orgleman Elizabeth mrs

P

Philmott Annie miss
Post Mary C miss
Price Mary mrs
Purcell Mary miss
Pratt Mary E mrs
Praeye Ann mrs
Preble Florence miss
Powers Ann
Pickering Simeon mrs
Pettinger Mary J mrs
Pillsbury Benj mrs
Pitts Martha mrs
Peterson Carrie miss
Perry N F mrs
Postle John C mrs
Pearsall J R mrs
Pease Clara A miss
Parker Clarrasa
Parks Mary E miss
Parker Louise miss
Parks Hannah mrs
Parker mrs
Perkinson Elizabeth mrs
Parker C L mrs
Partridge John mrs
Partridge E C mrs
Park A miss
Page Thoda mrs
Pomeroy Mattie

Q

Quinlan Mary A miss

R

Ransome Louisa
Rail Bridget miss
Rawlings M J miss 2
Raymond mrs
Ruth Mary E mrs
Reynolds Hattie miss 2
Hennessepp Elizabeth mrs
Rodman J mrs
Redington Hanna miss
Reding Katherine miss
Reubenacher mrs
Reynolds Martha miss 2
Real Kate miss
Read Martha M miss
Riggs Susan mrs
Rivldan M mrs
Richards Lemuel mrs
Richarson Mary D miss
Rider Ann mrs
Ridings Margretta mrs
Reilly Ellen mrs
Roberts James mrs
Ridell A mrs
Robbeson Emma miss
Robinson Mary miss
Robbeson E mrs
Robinson G M mrs 2
Rohrer Laura C miss
Rook H mrs
Rooney Fanny miss
Rounce Henry mrs
Rourke Ellen O
Rowland Hattie S mrs
Rourke Hanora mrs
Randall Sarah mrs
Ryorden H C mrs
Rush S M mrs
Ryan Margret mrs
Rowley Curtiss M mrs
Reynolds Clarria miss
Raffington Thos Neoll mrs
Rose Harriett mrs
Reed Carrie C miss
Reed Effie mrs
Rochford James mrs
Roberts Hattie miss

S

Sandford M B mrs
Sanders Mary E mrs
Sanford Lucy Ann P mrs
Saydam Martha mrs
Schofield Anna miss
Schack Joan miss
Seymour Maggie mrs
Scott Geo mrs
Senill J H mrs
Shanahan Bridget M miss
Shattuck Janette mrs
Shaw John mrs
Shaw Louise miss
Sheldon Nellie miss
Shea Susan C miss
Sheppard Geo mrs
Sheps Anna miss
Skipton Mary miss
Shill Julia miss
Sheridan Kate miss
Sherlock mrs
Sloway L B mrs
Simmons or Simeon mrs
Sibley Hellen J mrs
Simons Lydia C miss
Simpson Maggie miss
Sitts Eliza mrs
Skiles Sarah A miss
Snow Margret mrs
Steight Jennie miss
Snyder Willie miss
Smith Jennie A mrs
Smith Chas B mrs
Smith S J mrs
Smith Geo mrs
Smith Cecilia miss
Smith Clara E miss
Smith Julia T miss
Smith Jane mrs
Smith B T miss
Smith Charlotte C miss
Smith Lucy B miss
Smith Lina B miss
Smith Rebecca mrs
Smith Sarah J mrs
Smith Maggie miss
Smith Marie L mrs
Southwick Minnie miss
Spears Alice miss
Spaulding Fanny miss
St John Serene miss
St Clair Nellie miss
Steele Nellie miss
Stedman Anna miss
Steele Eunice miss
Stevens Hattie miss
Stevens Naomia miss
Stevens Ann
Stewart miss
Stevens Mary mrs
Stewart Frances H mrs
Stewart Theodore mrs
Stevens E J mrs
Stiles Fannie miss
Stiles J W mrs
Stone J W mrs
Street Chas G mrs
Strickland Maria miss
Stone Sirina miss
Sullivan J A miss
Swartz Bella miss
Sweeny Catharine miss
Switzer Maria mrs
Sutphen Hattie L miss
Sunderlin Louise miss
Swinton W J mrs
Scott Chas mrs
Starr E A miss
Shenk Ida L

T

Tebbets Libbie mrs
Thayer J M mrs
Thatcher Jane C D M mrs
Titsworth Mary E mrs
Thompson Betsy miss
Thompson Susan miss
Thompson Lucy A miss
Tomlinson Phebe miss
Tobey Maria miss
Tomlin Mary miss
Tomes Minnie miss
Tracy Elizabeth miss
Turnbull Lucy miss
Twogood Lucy A mrs
Turner B A mrs
Take B L mrs
Turner Alice miss
Tyrrell Hanna miss

U

Updike P L mrs

V

Van Tugle P mrs
Vanburin Clarinda mrs
Vandorhoey P miss
Van Alstine Amanda mrs
Varges C G L mrs

W

Wait Adalaid E miss
Wait Emma miss
Wait Susan G miss
Waits Mary mrs
Walker Fanny M miss
Wallace Mary miss
Walzer Ettie A miss
Walter Mary miss
Walbridge Alice E miss
Walter Catherine miss
Warner Mary E mrs
Wareham Mary E miss
Want Sophia mrs
Warner G miss
Ward Jane Arundel miss
Warren Nettie miss
Warner Nila miss
Warner E J mrs
Washburne C J mrs
Watson S H miss
Weise Jane miss
Weldon Mary A mrs
Wendell J L miss
Wetukall mrs
Welch Johana miss
Whitbeck Mary miss
White Bridget mrs
Whitney C mrs
Whitman Mary mrs
Wylie Jessie miss
Willard Chas M mrs
Wicker J C mrs
Wallis Lois S miss
Wiby Carrie miss
Wilkins David mrs
White Susan mrs
Whitcomb Elizabeth mrs
White Julia A miss
Wheelen Ann mrs
Winslow Ida mrs
Windish Ann miss
Wiseman Sarah miss
Windbridget Mary miss
Williams Hattie miss
Williams F R mrs
Williams Sarah miss
Wilson Mary M mrs
Wilson Harriet mrs
Wilson Jennie miss
Wilson Ester mrs
Wilson Ellen mrs
Weist Margret
Worster Louie P miss
Woods S D mrs
Wood Julia H mrs
Wood Susan P miss
Wood Harriet C miss
Wyman Frank M mrs
Wleoff H W mrs
Wright Carlos mrs
Walsh Margret miss
Warner Sarah miss
Walsh Maria miss
Watson Phebe mrs
Ward Maryet miss
Williams Mattie miss

Y

Yarrington Jas mrs
Young Catherine mrs
Young Agnes miss
Young Mary J miss
Young Laura mrs
Yeomans Mollie miss
Young Josephine miss

Z

Zimpleman Mary miss
Zimmerman Kate miss

Initials.

A. C. B. miss....Sarah M. miss....Annie.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

AlexanderAlvin L
Austin jr A B
Arnold A H
Adams & Cassman
AdamsAndrew J
Allen Phillip
Atwool Christopher
Alden Chas F
Applebury D R
Andrews D 2
Alden Benj
Adams C H col
Awas Enos
Allen E J
Allen Elias W
Andrews Geo A
Allen Richard
Albertson T A
Abbot C H
Alexander F
Allen Wm
ArrowsmithS Y D
Aldrich Wm
Allison George
Adkins J C
Ackley John B
Anderson John
Adams W F
Abbott Wade 2
Allen M W
Allen L
Alexander L B
Adams Andrew
Abbott W E
Arnold T W
Aitken A B
Ambrose JohnA
Alanson Wm A

B

BardwellFrankF
Badman E
Borry John 2
Baldwin John J
Batchelor M G capt
BatchelorWebster
BoucherMichael
Battersley mr
Barry Martin
Bartlett W R
Berger John
Bateman John
Barrett John
Barton J O rev
Ballard Frederick
Barry T M
Barry Thomas
Baker Franklin
Ballengee E M
Barcal Frank P
Behan Samuel
Behan S E
BritellSylvester
Beardon Frank
Bennett E F
Blanchard E W
Benham Edwin
Bleecker David
Beckwith D H
Bronse D C
Blank dr
Beach Charles J
Bickford C F
Bradley G D
Bradley L
Briggs & White
Briggs Chas L
Briggs D R O
Brooks William
Brooks J D
Brown H H
Brown H
Brown John R
Brown Lake S
Brown Ben L
Brown Charles
Brown C M
Brown B M
Brown J A
Brown S S
Brown W H R
Burke John
Burke Alexander
Burns John
Burns T R
Burns Michael
Burns T W
Burns Edward
Burns William
Butler A G
Butler Richard
Butler S J
Butler Mack
Brotherton & Nettleton
Broderick Bartly
Bowen Steward & co
Boynton B
Booth & co O P
Brewer capt B B
Brewster P F
Brady Philip
Bustwich Chas
Barbour Edward
Bacon E B dr
Banker E W
Ballard Dewitt Page 2
Beggerly Chas
Baker Charley
Barrett Phillip
Bartlett Charles
Bailey Charles
Barston A M
Baker A
Bailey Orrin
Bailey Owen D
Bigfield S B
Blake J Moses
Birch M J
Bishop GeoW H
Bland Wm
Bird Wm
Bennett Wm C
BerwickWilliam
BlackmanCarlos H
Bentley Chas T
Beaton Chas H
Bentley Chas
Bishop A H
BensonJohnson & Co
Blake O B
Bigelow Amory
Bishop Hall & Polk
Begole &Taylor
Brannack Patrick
Burbaker David
Brunk Dr C D
Brownell Chas
Bergmann Ecker
Briton Frank
Boyle Samuel
Bristol R C
Booth Stanley A
Bowen Riley
Bownton George
Brooke Frederick
Bortisco Frank S
Brett T F
Boardman Henry M
Bowen Henry
Bounga Henry
Beesse Howard
Branberg H
Bown Joseph
Booth Wm H
Bodell John
Brush Willie
Bridger William E
Bond James A
Broome Isaac
Bramach John
Bovil H
Boxell John
Bryant W E
Browning T F
Brennan James
Borgell Joshua
Brady Lewis
Barte Robert D
Bryant Edwin W
Belden W C
Bellen John
Bennett John B
Backer John dr
Beck Joseph
Bowden Joshua
Blakemore Joseph
Bennett James
Blakely H & co
Beebe James
Bidwell J & co
Blake J
Blood J W F
Beckerly Jas G
Blake Geo C
Bligh Thomas
Beck George H 2
Bonnett S D N
Bicknell G W dr
Bentley George
Bermish B
Beardsley & Horton
Beels Oliver
Bennett Samuel D
BoomerWHcapt
Brown Geo H
Bothel J
Bolger W Lawrence
Briggs L H maj
Boorman C
Burris Frederick M
Bush Harvey C
Burnside B F
Burkholder Philemon
Burbank Pitkin
Bramwell Robt
Barkey Daniel
Burroughs Eugene
Burkett Stephen
Burkey Frederick
Bulkens & co F
Burnell Strong
Buck Solomon
Burger Francis
Buckley George
Burich Wm
Burkitt J R
Burdall Jonathan
Budlong Joseph
Burgett J B
Burran Joseph
Bush William
Brady Henry
Bartlett E K
Barrett Francis L
Butman Samuel
Barnes Wm S
Benham T
Bradley A S
Briggs dr R B
Brockway Simeon B
Brown E K
Brown J A
Blue mr
Brayton & M

C

Campbell D 2
Campbell Fred E
Campbell Wallace col
Carroll Dennis
Carroll Thos W
Carroll James
Carpenter B F
Carpenter Samuel
Carpenter Geo B
Carpenter W F
Carpenter Geo W
Chapman & co
Chapman J W
Chamberlain Geo Ed
Chamberlain Hugh B
ChandlerCharles C
Chandler T C Bent col
Chandler Wm
Church Andrew J
Chambers Michael
Chaso D LaFonta
Clark Alvin E
Clark A S
Clark A & co
Clark Stewart M
Clark John H
Clark John S
Clark John T
Clark W E
Clark W G
Clark E O
Clark John H
Clark & Smith
Collins & co
Collins Michael
Collins F
Collins James
Cook Charles
Cook R H
Cook George M
Cook G W
Cook Geo T
Cook J T
Cooper Peter
Cooper John S
Clifford James
Crane J H & co
Curtis Orlando
Cusack B J
Cunningham Peter
Cameron & Hudson
Crocker A
Cargill D J
Carter George
Cady C M
Cartin A H
Caffar Charles
Cash D Ferguson
Gafferey Charles
Case Stephen
Carry S A
Carson Frank
Cavanagh Thos
Casey Thos F
Cassidy Hugh
Case H O
Cary James lieut
Connell James
Case John R
Carty John
Carlisle John
Coughlin John
Carl James C
Caswell W B
Cameron W
Carson Lorenzo
Childers Fergus
Chatterton O
Childs Orson
Clough D O
Close David capt
Chittenden [illegible]
Chopin George
Clemmens Ja
Clissold Henry
Clarence Horace
Carr H B
Child H S
Clybourne Jas A
Clybourne J H
Clear James
Chappell W
Chatfield Wayne B
Chapin L
Conover J W
Coberly
Coburn Jas M
Cornell J
Conner James
Cole Henry W
Cole John H
Conrad T A
Castello John
Cornell & Barron
Colver F B
Conner Eli
Cole Nicholas
Cobb Nathan
Comstock B F
Cole A B
Coats Daniel
Corey Daniel
Cooley Edward
Castello Edwd J
Corwin R W
Coni Buren S D
Collier F W
Colby G A
Cooley Silas W P
Cowper Geo
Copeland Geo N
Corbett T D
Conlon T O
Conly James
Cobb Joseph H
Coggswell WmG
Cohen Lewis
Colkins M D
Cornberry A H
Conover Mark
Crippen Nelson
Cornwell Oliver
Cross A J
Crawford & son
Crosby Geo
Crossen John B
Cruickshank Alex
Curth N T
CrossardCharley
Crosby B
Craft Doleran
Crane Geo
Crandall R D
Crocker Saml S
Curphy Thomas
Cunningham
Coleny Henry
Cutler E D
Crampton ThosR
Cross J C
Cully Franklin
Cumings J
Cream Jacob A
Curry J J
Cullen John
Cuse M
Cross J R & bro
Cyde James
Crowley W J
Crandall Mead
Cullen Samuel
Cruickshank Alex
Crocker lawyer
Conora Joseph A
Crouch Anderson

D

Derby William
Demery H H
DeWolf L E
Dana mr
Delmond John
Dennis Joseph
Dahlen Jno
Dickson John
Dolle John
Deane John
Dawson James 2
Dayman J R
Derein James
Dillingham J H
Decker Henry
Davidson Henry N
Dayman H
Davenport W N
Day H B
Deyer Henry
Dyer John R
Dudley Peter
Dickey E L
Dickson George
Dix Charles H
Dawson Thomas
Davis George L
Dany George
Deloynes Geo
Digby T T
Demming Frank
Deen E L
Delano Edward
Dell David capt
DarraghPatrick
Davidson C A
Dixon, Clark & co
Dalrath Peter
Dillingham Burns
Day A A sergt
Dyke Bernard
Dennison & Lester
Dewell Albert
Dabney Charley
Dean & Fife
Denton B A
Dickerson, Clark & co
Dunkwood Albert
Ding Lorenzo
Dickson Arthur
Dickson M G
Doren Henry
Dablo John
Dorey Michael
Dudley Charles A
Drake Geo A
Downs Myron H
Drouery Lawrence
Drake Wm B
Drucker Martin
Doharty William
Dyke Wm A
Douglass Wm M
Dunbar Wm B
Durand Willie J
Duff John T
Dawes H H dr
Dyer Lloyd
Duffy John C M
Domeshaar Jno
Duffers John
Downs James
Dennon J H
Dorson J B cor
Drew Jerome B
Dobler J W H
Durant Jas T
Dupee J J
Dunne James
Dale H R
Dactin James
Dowling James
Dugan James
Downs Jahsen
Dunlap Valentine
Duffy Thomas
Dunlap Frank
Dougherty Peter
Dodd S B
Dean Richard
Donahoe C H
Donahoe P
Duffy carl
Dunn Carter
Donaldson Park
Dwight Austin E
Donaldson O
Dunning A
Douglass Addison C
Dalmage Anson
Datter Carstien

E

Eaton O C
Edwards Patrick
Evans mr
Evans Charles
Eldridge Chas M
Elma Daniel D
Edwards Francis
Easley Samuel
Edmonson Geo
Endsley Geo m d
Evans H H 2
English J W
Eaton H E
Edmonds Isaac
EmmertJosephR
Edwards J W
Emmons W 2
Elliott John G
Edmonson John
Eagan John
Ervin Jas H
Elliott E
Egan W capt
Emerson Wm H
Eaton William
Emmons L S
Ewing G W
English Path H
Emmert J F

F

Falts N
Facy Allen
Fenwick Andr'w
Fayette & co
Fisk A A
Fisher Peter
Feesfester F S
Fayette C L
Fitzgerald Richd
Fitzpatrick P H
Fayette Chas H
Farwell R B
Farall Stacy
Fisher Fr'm'n A
Fickenworth F H
Farland Frank
Fairman S F
Ferguson C N
Fitzpatrick Thomas J
Farrar George
Farmon George
Farlin H
Ferres H D
Fielding James
Finlon James J
Falk J A
Farewell John
Farrell John
Fields John
Fitch John G
Fitchies Jno
Farnham jr WmB
Fargo mr
Fitzsimons mr
Fleming Patrick
Fulton capt Albert G
Freese Andrew W
Fulton capt H M
Foley M P
Foley Philip
Foster A O
Foster & Lee
Fulton Emmet
Foote Richard R
Foote R R O
Foster Daniel C
Foster S
Fowler A
Flynn Thomas
Frost Geo
Foster Samuel
Foster Thos
Foster Geo
Flanders Granville E
Fassler Samuel
Ford Francis
Forhan Simon
Frost Geo S
Fox H
Frost Geo P
Fouse James E
Fowler H B
Faye Ira
Fay J P
Forsythe J E
Froot J P
Forsman J A
Forgarty Jas
Funck J
Foly Joseph
Frappier Jas M
Ford W J
Foote W J
Fox W F 2
Ford Walter J
Forest S S
Fallett hon Martin P
Folsom T S
Flurshum C H
Fusby W H H
False Peter
Fallott Martin P

G

Gillespie Ant'hy
Gifford A T
Gaxson Preston
George S C
Gibbs G C
Gardner Aurnes
Gant A T
Gibbs E
Gaw R & J
Gale Stephen T
Geerin John
Gates G W
Gibbins Thomas
GlassbrookGeoT
Gardner Geo B
Garey Henry F
Gillespie Jas
Gattie Henry
Germain G H
Gheeney James
Gillespie Judson J C
Garvin James L
Gibbs J J
Gannis H L 2
Genche jr John
Gillespie Judson J C
Gilman John
Ganie Lake
Gaffey Michael
Gleason Thomas
Getchell M J
Goodbue A V
Gray D F
Goodrich A C
Grange Alex
Gritch P L
Goggin Patrick
Goodman Daniel
Goodrich & co D M
Green Dan
Gregory Daniel
Gray Edward
Graves E H
Green Rufus
Greenhalgh R
Gillespie col R
Good Ed
Guniee S F
Graff S
Gray George L
Graham & son Thos
Goddarth Geo
Greenfield G St Leger
Gordon Godfrey
Gearsen J H
Grinnell H T
Grant James
Greenhalet Jas
Green John C
Greenhalgh Jos
Goodson John
Gonalt John
Goodmaster Jno
Grossil James
Goodson John T
Graham John P
Graves John E
Gregg Mathew
Goodwin John
Gray E W
Graver F W
Gould Wm H
Grant John
Grease J D
Goggin Patrick
Gotsage Chas
Grinwell C S
Garvey Patrick

H

Hearey B C
HeeneryBernard
Hostell, Sherrard & co
Haseltine & co
Hatfield Abr Jr
Hess Chas C
Hayden R
Hanson & Clark
Hazell D
Hart Edwin
Harris Chas W 2
Hart C F
Harvey S T
Hartshorn D T
Harrison Edgar
Hall T D
Hanson F S
Harvey T M K
Hatch T C
Hanson R A
Hart H H & co
Rainford T M
Hanchett H H 2
Hart H H
Howard mr
Horton Henry R
Hunter Jas B
Hatfield J P
Harry J D
Harbert J D dr
Hastings J F
Harding J J H
Bosmer mr
Hand mr
HarrisJosephus
Hanlon mr agt
Baverty John
Hatch Wm
Harding W H
Harwood
Hawley Myron
Hamilton H A
Haskell L P
Harvey Leroy
Hawley M P
Hewel Omer
Hunter A
Harris J N & co
Heath A A
HamiltonBenj B
Hamilton & co 2
Hagen Peter N
Helmes O
Hemmon Chas
Heywood F P
HolmesChristian
Hews Cutler
Heath Chas G
Hammond C C
Henderson Dan
Hedley D L
Henry E W
Hanegan Richd
Heeney Edwin W
Hamlin Fredk
Hedstrom E L
Huff J W
Hadock Frank
Heart Thomas
Hagan Thomas F
Hutz George
Hamilton Thos E
Hailey Henry
Hall Henry
Hall Thomas
Herman Henry
Holden Harrison
Hall Harry
Heard J
Haluwham J
Hendrickson John S
Hallenbeck Isaac
Holliday C
Hett H R
Hessmer Wm
Hale W E
Hoyt J R & co
Henderson L
Harris Wm
Halket George
Hedges Louise E
Hersk M
Higgins Ambrose
Hilger Allen
Higley Nelson
Higley O M
Hilkens Nicholas
Highland O prof
Higginson D T
Hill E H
Hill Lewis P
Hillweg Geo H
Hicks H
Halver H
Humphrey H M
Higgins H H
Hitchcock Isaac capt
Hipelius J
Hitchcock Chester
Hiet John
Higley W J
Higgins Wm H
Hewitt George
Hinds Russel
Hickmon B
Hoyt Thomas
Hewbon E
Hunter H D
Haggett Thomas
Hopkinson & bros
Hooper & James
How & Hunt
Home, Russel & co
Honore & co
Holden Patrick
House C
Hourogan Patk
Huntington Chas
Hoffman C
Hobb Patrick
Honey Chas
Holder mr
Hoyt Sherman
Hollyworth Richard
Hughes Edward
Hobson Edwd B
Howard Frank
Howe T S
Hughes Thomas
Holt George
Hows Frank
Howe Francis S
Howard George
Holmes G W
Howe George H
Holly George H
Holder Thos
Hatt N V
Hunt H H
Holland Hosmer P
Hurd Henry N
Humphrey H M
Hurd J L & co
Howe J B sug
Hall J R & co
Holsey Jas H
Hall Jasper
Hall J H & co
Hummerman J
Holmer J H
Hondrason Jas
Hudson Jacob
Hopping Geo L
Holt Joseph
Hakill John F
Hagan Joseph
Holdsworth John D
Hoyt W F
Hopkin Wm S
Hursell Wm M
Holte William
Houson William
Hodge Wm
Hunt William
Humphreys W F
Howe mr
Humphreysville lawyer
Holmes W B
Hughett Marvin
Hooke Moss
Howard M L
Hows John
Hauser Loftus
Howard Michael
Hunt Leander
Hughlett mr
Hooper John H
Horsford J M
Haskell mr

I

Irwin W
Ives Norman
Irvine Martin H
Ives Thomas
Ives S Dallas
Ies Henry

J

Jackson Henry
Johnston John
Johnson Wm
Johnson E L & T S
Johnson W K
Johnson W P
Johnson Wm
Johnson Fraly
Jones Eddie
Jones Thomas E
Jones James
Jones M M
Jones Moses
Jones Mr
Jackson Robt W
Jackson J
Jackson Wm F
Jackson Wm
Jackson W F 2
James T M
Joyce Dominic
James Emanuel
Jack Thomas
Jenkins G K
Jewell Thomas
Jewett George N
Jewett Frank F
Jewett Enoch
Jacobs James W
Jacobs E
Jacobs J W 2
Jameson John H
Jervis supt Wm
Jones Wm
James Wm

K

King & Son
Kelso Archibald
Kay B F
King O P
Knapp A
Keyes Charles C
Kennedy S M
Kohan Philip H
Kingsberg A W
Kimbell C B
Kellogg P E
Kellogg Chauncey
Keefe Patrick
Kelles Daniel
Kearney Peter
Kenaston David
King D P
Kinsey Daniel S
Kimball D B
King R S
Kellery Ed H
King F F
Keyrogan Sylvester
Keys Richard
Kerlwen Silvester
Kirton Thomas
Kelly Thomas
Kittridge Tyler
Kavanaugh Garrett
Kaiser Henry C
Keith H F
Kelley James D
Karman James
Knatt J C
Kimball Jas W
Kelsy James
Kimball J L
Keller Jony
Kroll John D
Knowles W B
Knott Enon
Kerin Michael
Kenyon D
Kelly R C
Keeney M
Keegan T
Kersler M
King P T H
Kimbell Chas B

L

Lend A M
Lee & Bros
Livingston Oscar
Livingston P R
Lane A W
Leggett Chas T
Lavie C C
Lavin Pat
Lanley Phillip
Lennon Pat
Langder John E
Lane Richard B
Leonard E
LeBaron Geo
Layory Enhoring
Lavine E E
Lewis S B
Lonrorif Francis
Line S
Leonard Geo
Leonn Simon
Leacy G C
Lemmon G C
Link Thomas
Lansey Thos
Linsday Truman
Lennix J A D
London H C
Lewan Frank
Lunet H C
Laron H M
Lathrop J S
Leevey James
Lewis J B
Lanney Thos
Ladd John
Lawless Wm
Lewis John H
Lennix W
Little Wm
Lamphere W M
Leharte W B
Lader Wm
Lawrence L B
Lipscomb M
Lackare Luke
Lester L B
Liston Morris
Leonard Myron
Liun Mitchell
Linchin Timothy
Lanigan John
Lewton J R
Lamb Edward
Lyon Newell
Lord A
Lyman Nathan
Lanley Chas E
Leonard D W
Lyon D J
Lock Edward 2
Lunn S C
Love F A
Lossy F
Lombard Thos
Lawrence Harry
Lyon A P
Lyman H M
Dorde Isaac B
Lord J P
Lamb Jas
Landon Jas A 2
Lynch James 2
Latt J C
Lock J S
Lyons John W
Louttit John
Lloyd John
Lynch John
Lynn John
Lyman Wm
Lylives Wm H
Lyons M J
Loyne M J
Loane Michael
London S A
Lou A G
Lane & Read
Londen & Wallingford

M

Mayo John
Martin John
Mason John O
Mellen John H
Mergenler Jas M
Martin Jno
Mahon Wm
Merritt Wm H
Major M
Mason Martin
Mallory L S
Milton L
Mead M
Mathews W F
Miller Geo W
Miller H M 2
Miller Thos
Miller Wm K
Miller John F
Miller Jas H
Mitchener J L S
Mitchell M
Merrill E O
Munger G M
Munger Jno J M
Minard J
Merriman Danl
Mosley Albert
Moore G D
Murphy John
Murphy & co
Meneley Albert
Monger Ben
Murphy Ant'y
Morris B B
Montrose & Lisle
Murray A F
Moore Avery
Marrifield A
Mullen O M
Moore Chas H
Mead Cass H
Moon C E
Molig Patrick
Morgan Hall
Moneryer & co
Myers Peter
McBlackog Chas H
Mulveny C
Morris Davis T
Mason J W
Merrill A H
Mavard O H
Mehin & co S
Marshall O N
Mead O W
Misch & Roth
Mass Chas E
Mencher Phineas
Meeker Chas
Marcellus C L
Merrill Calvin A 2
Maddin Pat
Mason E
Mendon mr
Men R C
Menburn Simon H
Messer E
Macken Thos
Meach Franklin
Mackey J F
Mason J F
Mahon Francis
Meudeon H E
Mahon Ed
Mears B M
Mallory Smith
March Geo P
Mason S H C
Mahon Francis
Mastero Timothy
Masters Thomas
Marks H H
Marks H L
Mallory H C
Meriam J
Mather Timothy
Malone John
Mason John
Mellon John T
Merrick J A
Meal Sidney B
Masser Frank
Mark Geo H
Mahoney John
Maher John
Morrissey Thos
Munn Geo F
Morsee Frank
Moore Sam M
Moore Thos L
Morse Geo A
Myer Henry
Mullery H S
Moore Jas W
Morris Jos
Myers John A
Moars Jones
Murphy Joseph
MountfordJohnD
Monroe John H
Monroe Cain
Mullen Wm
Monn Wm
Montgomery
Mock John
Morse W A
Moran mr
Moorie Jno G
Molahan Roger
Mott mr
Moriarty capt D P
Morley R
Moore Frits
Morton, Hewson

Mc

McLaughlin & Jaeger
McGonigal Straus & co
McAuley A J
McCarty E W
McCambridge H
McCoy Peter
McCarthy Pat
McCabe Pat
McDermott Timothy
McDonough P
McDermott P F
McDowell Chas
McDonnell Scott
McDonnell M B
McDonald
McDonough Thos
McElwaine Geo
McClure Geo
McKenzie David
McEllery Frank
McGreevy Stephen
McGough Thos
McGowan Sam
McEntfring F C
McPherson Geo
McLaren Van
McCann & co N
McNulty Pat
McWayney A
McKee T R
Mears Pat
McReynolds S H
McGrath & Colgan
McGrew Thos
McDonough Thos
McDonald G
McCarthy Tim
McDuffee H C
McClure Y C
McKean Andrew
McGrew Henry
McGowan J B
McCarter Jas D
McConkey J H
McLachlin Jas
McCombs H J
McDougal Jas
McGee James
McCleary J A
McCord James
McFee James
McNamara James
McDonell J
McCullough Jas
McElroy John
McGee John
McGilliard John
McCabe Wm
McKellup Wm
McKenzie Joseph
McClellan Michael
McGough Michael
McGrath Jno H
McLangdon Jno
McCoy H M Q
McGrath Lake
McNeal Patrick
McCurdy John

N

Needham A H
Nevin D W
Nelson Robert
Newton E A
Nally Andrew M
Normanda Dolan
Neuhaus N H
Neville Thomas
Nicholas Thos
Nelson J
Neusild J
Nelson A
Newman J J
Newland Chas W
Norton D F
Ney David M
Newton mr
Noyes Ed Y
Newbury Thos
Nelson Geo
Neeley Jas
Noble Henry
North Henry
Nelson James S
Norris K B
Needham Ward
Mill C N B
Naughton Patk
Norcross F M

O

O'Marah Michl
O'Malley B B
O'Donohue Andrew
O'Connell Jas
Overbaker Amos
O'Brien Patrick
O'Brine Anthony
O'Mally Charles
O'Sullivan Pat D
O'Donnell Patk
O'Connor Chas
O'Sullivan Danl
Olford Dennis
O'Brine Patrick
Olcott H B
Owens H
O'Malley John
O'Donnell Jos
O'Mally James
O'Steene Wm
O'Connor L
Orob "orb" Edw
Oliver David
Olcott Wm
Oliver O
O'Brine Michael
Osbourn Lockwood
O'Shaunessy mr and mrs
O'Dea Michael
Outram Lemuel
O'Neal Lorance

P

Payer Granville
Phinney Asa
Phillips J W
Peter & Ambrose & co
Parker J S
Parsons A O
Parker O L
Parker T W
Page & co
Pepper Patt
Parsons N B
Parker N D
Phillips B
PattersonArtemas
Phelan Peter
Peake Chas D
Perring Conrad
Peterson D
Pearson Arthur L
Park A J
Phelps D
Pearson E R
Parsons R K
Phelps E B
Pierce Richard
Parmilee R D
Pirkens Robt A
Pageenum M
Phoker Thomas
PayneFrankinT
Parsons C R
Pease Harry
Potterson Jas O
Paupk Harry H
Peatvek & co J
Parker James H
Parker James
Preston J S R
Palmely John W
Potter John
Palmer Wm
Paddock Wm
Park Wm H
Pollock Wm B
Pettle Wm
Patton Wm
Patton W D
Phillips W M
Philipson J
Parker W Sherman
Parker W O
Peake W L
Phelan Willie A
Patterson Wm
Pallecheck & co M
Paul L H
Palmer & co mr
Patrick L F
Phillips Leion H
Park Geo H
Pearson John G
Parks Joel F
Pearsell Rolla
Place O F
Privat Abraham
Pike mr
Powers B F
Pento & Barber
Powers P S
Porter C A
Potter D E
Ponley R
Pettriger Saml
Pinney F G
Pike Samuel
Paust Simeon
Preston
Pinney G P
Pope G W
Putnam Victor C
Pierce H B
Pomroy Hiram
Prinde Jas
Pratt James
Pickley Jerry A
Platt J H
Platt James
Pickley Jerry A
Platt J H
Platt James
Pratt James
Pratt John A
Porter John N
Probast John
Pratt John H
Pell Wm
Potts Wentworth
Pierce Moses
Pitts N B
Prentiss S
Preston S M
Pretchard Hugh A
Pierce Lewis
PitkingtonMichl

Q

Quinn Walter
Quinn James
Quigley Dennis
Quinn M C 3
Quinn Frank M
Quimby M P

R

Rice James R
Randell & bro
Richardson Chas
Risinee Chas
Rand Ch R
Reed Benj M 2
Richards Chas
Reed C H
Reilly Patrick
Reynolds D
Ring Ezra L
Rebelony R J
Rich F
Rawson Spencer
Rhodes Francis
Raymond Frank
Riddley Frank
Reiley George
Reynolds Geo
Ricker H W
Rock Henry W
Richardson Jason
Raymond Jas W
Reid James D
Rippon John
Ramson J W
Reynolds Jas
Ring John
Reynolds Jo
Randell Josiah
Rhode John
Riley Joseph
Reynolds Jno M
Riggs Leander S
Reed John G
Ripley William
Raligh Wm
Riley Wm M
Reynolds mr
Riley M
Richardson mr
Reed Chas A
Rich Wm
Rush Stephen
Roberts R R
Rockwell Frank
Roberts W
Roberts Edwin J
Roberts David
Root C O
Ruberry Patrick
Ruggles Neal
Ryan Cornelius
Ryder Chas
Rossman Alfred
Roger Barney
Robinson Thos
Rogers Patrick
Rogers Henry
Rockwell J C 4
Ruggles G D
Roble John
Rogers G A
Rogers D A
Rucker Geo Norton
Russell Wm
Rowe Urban
Ross & co Wm
Rutherford W H
Rogers Wm B
Reily Henry
Robertson W
Robertson John
Rogers W C
Rogers W E
Russell John
Rowley J K
Robinson Henry
Rudd Thomas
Rugham Chas
Robertson Geo

S

Savage Merill
Shay Lawrence
Shaffer Michael
Sawyer Leander
Shannon Michl
Sheppard H Jay 2
Sherwood Wm
Saxton Wm
Scott Walsil
Scott John F
Sears Wm
Schack John
Schad John
Salesburg & co John
Sears Joseph
Sattler John L
Sheerin James
Seales Joseph S
Sampson John
Shennesey John
Shan John W
Scanlan Jerimiah
Scott J F
Secon Jerome B
Shutler J
Salmon G R
Shaffer Isiah
Sham J H
Shaw Henry
Shaw Geo W
Saucier Theo're
Sandt T
Sceese Geo
Scott Silas M
Sherwood & co F B
Sherick John
Shearrer E
Sherwood E P
Sadler E P
Senford De Witt
Sheehan Daniel
Sallors David D
Scovill C F 2
Savage Edward
Schutter P A
Scoville A J
Seargeant & co
Sefford A B
Scoville A L
Sanborn Nelson A
Schofield & co 2
Scott A J
Secor O P
Sprague Thos A
Smith & Howell
Smith Amos
Smith Judson
Smith Albert
Snyder Andrew 2
Spears Chas
Snodgrass Alex
Smith Austin
Smith Chas S
Smith Patrick
Spalding F
Spencer A
Smith P
Spangler Rolander
Stiler Donce
Skinner Russell
Smith Eddie
Slopser Simons
Spear S W
Smith G W
Skinner R
Slack Robert
Studgar Edward
Spital Robert
Spalding Steward
Sloan Thomas
Snow G W
Smith Geo
Snyder Geo
Smith Geo A
Smith H Y
Slater Henry
Spencer Welford
Sickels Geo E
Skinner Gilbert
Slater H
Simmons Games
Singer Wm E
Smith Wm H
Small James
Smith J B
Spore J M
Semones J C
Smith Jonathan
Spilery John
Smit John A
Smith W H
Sims William
Sloan Walter G
Smyth Wm Jas
Smith Wm R
Spencer Wm
Slitt John
Smith mr
Smith L D
Smith Jas H
Smith S J
Spafford & co J W
Spanglin Jos
Stickney Alonzo L
Strong D O
Strong T W
Stevens Geo C
Stanton Geo S
Stall Alex
Simmons Elner
Summerville W capt
Strand Jos
Sylvis W H 2
Stone Willie
Stewart W J
Strunk Wm
Swenniger W W
Stokes John
Strunck Wm
Sterling John T
Strong J M
Stewart Henry
Starr H P
Stager Henry E
Street Honsen S
Swift Hiram
Station H
Strong George
Stevens [illegible]ed
Steal Samuel
Stevens E A
St John Fred
Sweet Edward
Swift H
Stowell John D
Stanly Joseph
Stuart John
Stevens R O
Stimpson B
Staley Charles
Stevenson David
Stewart & co
Stanard Chas H
Sweet J E
Stearnes A L
Stevens & Smith
Street H S
Staland John
Stone Osborn
Staunton Patrick
Sturgen Edward

T

Tinley P
Terney Michael
Toole M H
Thompson D W
Teele Warren
Teal J H dr
Thurson Philip
Taylor J G
Temple E
Taylor Daniel
Telfer Thomas
Terrimple Chas
Tilley Wm
ThrumptonWm
Town W R
Thompson Wm
Tracy James P
Toomey John J
Thompson Jos H
Turrich Jerre
Thompson Isaac
Teppery James
Tilton J
Thornton James
Thayer Howard
Toher Harry
Tenin H C
Thompson A H
Tucker Henry
Toma Geo D
Thompson Thos B
Thompson Thos C
Travis Gilbert
Terrell Samuel
Thomas H
Tirpin Richard
Thresher & co E
Thompaver R S
Tierney Daniel
Tearsar Chas
Traver Dolphin
Thompson R P
Tighe Pat F
Thearles Chas
Tierney P
Thayer Milford
Thompson O G 3
Traulsted E C
Thomas Alex
Toner A D
Thomas & Brow
Twehouse Barney
Thompson O E
Thomas B S
Throop John
Tompkins Geo S
Thayer S N

U

Upthegrove John

V

Vannote Lawson
Van Yoast Wm
Van Ollinder Wm
Verrity William
Vanvalkenberg John
Vermilge John H
Vandenburgh M
Vaughn Jas W
Vail J H
Victorene Victor
VanSickles E
Vanzwell Hiram
Vandewater A C
Van Slyck F P
Vermillion Geo
W O
Vange C H
Van Dolson C
Vander Plas C

W

Warner J H
Waterman L
West L
Wallace John
Waterman John
Walenburn John
Warnor J C
Weir John
Wait John
Westervelt J G
Wells J M
Webr John S
Weston John
Waite H J
Walthrop J B
Wainwright H L
Waterman L D
Wethesky S F
Walker S A
Westbrook Geo
West Chas
Watts Chas
Warner E P
Wentworth D S
Walker M L
West A D
Ward, Lapin & co
Wakefield A B
West O L
Weaver Orland
Waker C L
Wetherell Ch's C
Wehls Chas
Walcott R J
Webb E
Warren Francis
Walpole & co
Waller mr
Watts Mathew
Walter mr
Walters D
Wallace W
Westlake Eman'l
Wyles B W
Wenthen Martin
Wilson John
Wight Wm
Winter W W
Winters Wash
Wilson Jo H
Whiteside Wm
Winter John
Windsor Joel
Whitbut Wm
Wheeler Jacob
Wilbert Jas
Wheeler mr
White John
Whitewash C W
Wilson J B
Wilcox J B
Wiltburg H B
Wilder Jacob
Wicker J Collins
Winslow H G
Wheeler H W
Whitter Henry
Wilson Thos
Whitney Frank
Whitman G D
Witbeck H H
Whiting H A
Wilson Sam
Whalen Henry H
Whittier Seth A
Whitbecker Fred
White S H
Whitney Calvin
White Edward
Wilson Rob
Wilson Chas
Wilson E F
Wheeler Daniel
Wicker C
Wilcox Albert R
Whitehead A W
Wind Clason
Willard Peter
White Alex
Williams Oliver
Williams David N
Williams John F
Williamson Jas P
Williamson Jas
Williams John
Williamson J P
Whitaker & Baldwin
Williams N P
Wygart B
Wood, Wilson & Co
Wright N T
Wood O J & co
Woods Andrew
Wral Ben
Wright A
Woodman L M
Wolf A B
Woodman P
Wright G L
Wright J L
Woodward GeoB
Wood Thos
Wright J F
Walwork John
Wright Wm
Wood Wm R
Wolfe John S
Wright Geo L
Winans & co

Y

Young John N
Yaw William H

Z

Zeeb John

Initials.

"Brig Goddie"...."Agt Brazil Railroad"...."Superior Steel & Iron Co"...."Agt of Young's Sewing Machine Co"...."T"...."President of the Journeymen's Tailor Society"...."Commissioners for the sale of Patents"...."Stone Cutter Manufacturer"...."Northwestern Flax Co"...."W W B"...."An Admirer"...."H B P"...."H"...."Mr G D G headquarters 105 Ill vol"...."B"...."Chicago Distillery or Chicago Alcohol Works"...."State Assayer's Office"...."Germania Lodge No 182 A F & A M"...."Ashler Lodge A F & A M No 308"...."Ellwinning Lodge A F & A M No 311"...."Oriental Lodge A F & A M No 33"...."Cincinnati Peru & Chicago R R Co"...."A R S, Freight Agent Galena R R Station"...."O"...."Box 4633"...."Lyons Lime & Stone Co."

☞ Office open from 1st of April to 1st of November, from 7 a. m. till 8 p. m.; from November 1st to April 1st, from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m.; and on Sundays, from 8 a. m. to 10.15 p. m.

J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

FROM NEW YORK.

Our Midnight Dispatch—Interesting Summary of News—Late Southern Intelligence.

Butler's report of the Wilmington expedition, with accompanying documents, fills three columns of the morning papers. Very little criticism is made upon the report.

Rebel Prisoners.

One hundred and fifty rebel officers from Hood's army, including Col. Morgan, father of John Morgan, passed through New York this morning on their way to Fort Warren.

Rebel Brutality.

The *Commercial Advertiser* devotes considerable space to rebel charges of Northern brutality and their appeal for foreign sympathy, refutes these charges by reciting numerous cases of rebel barbarity from the battle of Manassas to the present time, frequently giving proof from rebel sources. Inhumanity to prisoners is dwelt upon at length.

Speculations.

The *World's* Washington special says it is probable the President will issue a supplementary proclamation after the fall of Charleston, increasing the number and grade of officers excluded from the amnesty after a certain date, and informing Jeff. Davis and his supporters, that if they hold out long enough to compel the raising of another army no amnesty whatever will be given, but if they lay down their arms they will be magnanimously treated.

Personal.

The *Times'* Washington special mentions the arrival there of Gen. Burbridge and staff.

Arbitrary Arrests.

The *Herald's* Army of the Potomac letter says the attention of army officials is being called to numerous cases of arbitrary arrests and looks for a correction of the evil.

The Savannah River Expedition.

A Savannah letter says the recent successful expedition up Savannah River for the destruction of the Charleston and Columbia Railroad is part of the grand project for the complete isolation of Richmond.

The Georgia Peace Rumors.

It is reported at Fortress Monroe that proper authorities have gone to Georgia for the purpose of setting terms on which Georgia can return to the Union, and may proceed thence to North Carolina.

Matters at Savannah.

The *Herald's* Savannah letter says that all men and women who wish to leave the city for the rebel lines will be permitted to go. After the exodus has ceased, no one will be allowed to pass out. The rice captured by us has been turned over to the Mayor for the use of the poor. Some is to be shipped North to pay for provisions.

The Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—[illegible] Gold firm, [illegible] 220½; New York Central, 116⅛; 5-20 Coupons, old issue, 109½; Erie, 68; Hudson River, 105½; Reading, 113⅞; Michigan Southern, 72½; Pittsburg, 93; Rock Island, 102¼; Northwestern, 35½; do preferred, 60; Fort Wayne, 95½; Ohio & Mississippi Certificates, 30; Cumberland, 46½; Quicksilver, 97; Mariposa, 13½.

Street Sweepers on the Rampage.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The street-sweepers met to-day, in front of the City Hall, on the rumor that Mayor Gunther was engaged in sustaining the injunction of Mr. Hecker against their payment. They were harangued by speakers, and afterwards reached the Mayor's room, but no personal violence was perpetrated. A strong force of police was sent for, and succeeded in restoring order.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—It appears from conversation with Mrs. Foote that she had a passport to leave the Confederacy and started from Richmond three weeks ago. Senator Foote accompanied her, but without such authority, for the purpose of seeing her safe over the Potomac. In the meantime an order was issued to the rebel Provost Marshal at Fredericksburg by Secretary of War Seddon for his arrest. He was accordingly tracked to Dumfries, there captured and taken back to Richmond.

THE TENNESSEE CONVENTION.

Parson Brownlow Nominated for Governor.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 14.—The Union Convention in its session to-day nominated W. G. Brownlow for Governor by acclamation.

A delegate asked if he would accept, whereupon he responded in the following manner:

GENTLEMEN: I settle the controversy by my assuring you that I will accept the appointment. I can't be expected to do anything less than to tender to you, as a Convention, my sincere and unfeigned thanks for the honor and distinction you have conferred on me. I will not speak to you gentlemen, but what I will lack in speaking, if the people should ratify the nomination, I will try to make up in deeds and acts, and God being my help, if you will send up a Legislature to reorganize the militia and pass other necessary business, I will put an end to this infernal system of guerilla fighting in the State,—in Middle and Western Tennessee—if we have to shoot every man concerned. [Loud and long-continued applause.]

The Convention are nominating a Legislature to-night.

The river is at twenty feet at the shoals and falling.

THE WILMINGTON FAILURE.

Gen. Grant's Instructions to Gen. Butler.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The following is the letter of instructions from Gen. Grant to Butler, which is appended to Butler's report of the Wilmington expedition:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE U. S.,
CITY POINT, Dec. 6th, 1864.

To Major General Butler, Commanding Army of the James:

GENERAL—The first object of the expedition under General Weitzel, is to close to the enemy the port of Wilmington. If successful in this, the second will be the capture of Wilmington itself. There are reasonable grounds to hope for success, if advantage can be taken of the absence of the great part of the enemy's forces, now looking after Sherman, in Georgia. The directions you have given for the number and equipment of the expedition are all right, except in the unimportant ones of where they embark and the amount of intrenching tools to be taken.

The object of the expedition will be gained by effecting a landing on the main land between Cape Fear river and the Atlantic, or north entrance to the river. Should such landing be effected, and the enemy hold Fort Fisher and the batteries guarding the entrance to the river, the troops should intrench themselves, and by co-operating with the navy effect the reduction and capture of those places. These in our hands, the navy could enter the harbor, and the fate of Wilmington would be sealed. Should Fort Fisher and the point of land on which it is built, fall into the hands of our troops immediately on landing, it will be worth the attempt to capture Wilmington by a forced march and surprise. If time is consumed in gaining the first object of the expedition, the second will become a matter of after consideration.

The details for the expedition are entrusted to you and the officers immediately in command of the troops. Should the troops under General Weitzel fail to effect a landing at or near Fort Fisher, they will be returned to the army operating against Richmond without delay.

[Signed,] U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen'l.

From the South.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 12th says: "It was reported yesterday that Wm. Blair, the Yankee Peace Commissioner, arrived during the day, and had an interview with the President and Secretary of War. He has not, we are assured, come to the city, and it is untrue that the Secretary of War has sent him a pass to visit Richmond, but we do not doubt that he is in Grant's camp. We have never yet seen any evidence going to show that he designed in coming to this city."

A correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer*, in speaking of the furloughing of a new regiment of Georgia militia, says: "Gov. Brown remarked that they could go home now, but would remain subject to another call when the State required their services, which he hoped would not be soon. All delinquents are to be tried by a military court martial, which is to sit in Macon, and if found guilty, the pains and penalties of desertion would be visited on them."

In the Confederate House of Representatives, on Wednesday, Miles, of South Carolina, introduced the following resolutions, which were ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That under the constitution Congress alone has the right to declare war, and the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to make a treaty of peace.

Resolved, That all attempts to make peace with the United States by the action or intervention of the separate States comprising the Confederacy, are unauthorized by the constitution in contravention of the supreme law of the land, and therefore revolutionary.

From South America.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—By the Ocean Queen we have Panama dates of the 5th.

The town of Emeralda Eucador was nearly destroyed by fire on the 9th ulto. Loss $100,000.

There is no news of importance from the States in the interior.

A letter from Valparaiso, 14th ult., says the Spanish Peru question appears more intricate than ever. The commanders of the Peruvian fleet have informed their President that they can't cope with Spaniards.

A letter from Callao, 20th, states that the Spanish fleet had been reinforced by three ships-of-war.

The Panama *Star and Herald* says it learns that all restrictions are being removed by the Japanese treaty.

Large quantities of silk, accumulated at Yeddo, have arrived at Kabagana, and European merchants were congratulating themselves on the improved prospect of business.

Personal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Alexandria *Journal* says: "Mrs. Foote was taken in yesterday by our authorities, on their learning she had arrived in the vicinity of Dumfries." Nothing is said about her husband.

Michigan Southern R. R

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The public is respectfully informed that on and after this day a

SECOND SUNDAY EVENING TRAIN

Will be run over the above road for Cleveland, Pittsburg, Buffalo, and all points East, leaving VAN BUREN STREET Depot at 10 o'clock.

SAM'L C. HOUGH, Gen. Western Passenger Agent.
ja15-e615-1w

TO MILLERS.—The undersigned offer for sale the large Steam Flouring Mill known as the "BAY CITY MILLS," situated at Sandusky, Ohio, with all the modern improvements and with superior railroad and dock facilities, or will sell the machinery in whole or in parts to suit purchasers, consisting of one (1) large Tubular Boiler, with 103 tubes; one (1) Engine, twelve inch cylinder and four feet stroke, with Judson's Patent Cut-Off attached; four (4) run of French Bur Stone, four-and-one-half ft. diameter, and one run of Corn Stone; two (2) Bolts, No. 10 and 12 cloth, 30 inches diameter and 18 ft. long; two (2) Patent Screw Flour Packers; one (1) of Clark & Kitting's celebrated Bran Dusters; Flour and Track Scales; also, Shafting, Belting, Elevators and Gearing complete, &c., &c. To parties seeking investments the subscribers offer very liberal inducements. Mill is well located and wheat can always be purchased from five to ten cents per bushel less than at Cleveland or Toledo. Parties building or contemplating building mills, can purchase the machinery at a very low price, which is all nearly new and with all the modern improvements. For further particulars address

L. ANTHONY & CO., Sandusky, Ohio.
ja12-e383-7t

J. M. STINE, KRAMER & CO.,

WHOLESALE

NOTIONS, HOSIERY,

Fancy Dry Goods, Men's Furnishing Goods, &c.,

33 Lake Street, corner of Wabash avenue.
ja1-d650-30t

HEMAN D. WALBRIDGE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 12 BRIDGE STREET,
Corner Whitehall street,
NEW YORK.

H. D. WALBRIDGE,
HIRAM V. [illegible]

Consignments solicited and advances made by

L. A. OSTROM,

No. 3 Loomis' Building, Southwest corner Clark and South Water streets,
CHICAGO.
ja13-e427-3m

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.—The Directors of the Quicksilver Mining Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of

FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE

IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN,

Payable February 15th, 1865, to shareholders of record January 31st, 1865. Transfer Books will be closed from February 1st to 15th, inclusive.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.
New York, January 4th, 1865. ja15 [illegible]

UNITED PIANO MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY.

Chartered 1860.

84 Walker Street, New York.

Our organization enables us to furnish better Pianos than any other house. These Pianos are only for sale at Smith & Nixon's new and splendid warerooms, and there is no other agent in Chicago. [illegible]

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between John Lane and Hudson Wheeler is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The firm name will only be used by John Lane in the settlement of claims due the firm.

JOHN LANE,
HUDSON WHEELER.
Chicago, Ill., Jan. 12, 1865.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—The proprietors of the New York Museum of Anatomy have determined to issue free, four of their Lectures on Marriage and its disqualifications, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature decline, Indigestion, Weakness or Depression; the great Social Evil, or ignorance of Physiology and laws of Nature. These invaluable Lectures will be forwarded free, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing SECRETARY, New York Museum of Anatomy and Medicine, 618 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.—Max Von Kaas was admitted to membership in our firm on January 1st. The name and style of the firm will remain as heretofore.

LAUR, WILLIAMS & YOUNG.
Chicago, Jan. 14, 1865.

STOCKS, BONDS AND COIN Bought and sold here and in New York on commission, and advances made on these and on Receipts of Provisions, Breadstuffs, &c., to New York and elsewhere.

JOHN H. PATRICK, 14 Clark street.

PRURIGO LOTIO.

ITCH KILLER.

A SURE CURE

For the ITCH, WABASH SCRATCHES, ILLINOIS MANGE, CUTANEO[illegible] TIONS, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, RINGWORMS, &c.

The PRURIGO LOTIO is a new and certain cure for all kinds of Itch, and being a fluid pr[illegible] free from all the gummy, disagreeable qualities of the ointments in general use.

The PRURIGO LOTIO is safe to use under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES; will not irritate the mo[illegible] and CONTAINS NO MERCURY.

Manufactured by E. T. & W. T. McFARLAND,

Sole Proprietors, Lafayette, Ind. PRICE 50 CENTS.

LORD & SMITH, Chicago, Wholesale Agen[illegible]

[illegible] at Wholesale in Chicago by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER; CHARLES G. SMITH; VAN SCHAACK; W. D. HARRIS & CO.; SMITH & DWYER, J. H. REED & CO., and H. SCO[illegible]

Educational.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY at Auburndale, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on the Worcester Railroad. Location and facilities for Solid and Ornamental education unsurpassed. The Departments of Music, French, and Painting, offer special inducements. Number limited to fifty. To secure rooms apply early. Spring Term begins February 9th, 1865. Address

CHAS. W. CUSHING.

Banking and Exchange.

MERCHANT'S NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

Paid up Capital, - - $450,000.

Directors:

C. B. BLAIR, E. H. HADDUCK,
DANIEL A. JONES, JOHN B. TURNER,
WILLIAM BLAIR.

This Bank having been organized under the National Banking Law will be opened on MONDAY, JANUARY 16, at the office now occupied by C. B. Blair,

30 and 38 Clark Street,

And will be prepared on and after that date to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

JOHN DE KOVEN, Cashier.
C. B. BLAIR, President. ja3-e64-12t

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
WASHINGTON, December 24, 1864.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Merchants' National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds and to provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all of the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Merchants' National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-fourth day of December, 1864.

[Gov't Seal.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
ja4-e6-60t Comptroller of the Currency.

PRODUCERS BANK, Chicago.

Capital, $200,000. Authorized Capital, $500,000.

Will be organized and open for business on the 16th of January next, at No. 40 Clark street.

DIRECTORS—ISAAC C. DAY, of Day, Allen & Co., Chicago; C. H. DOOLITTLE, President Oneida Co. Bank, Utica, N. Y.; HIBBARD PORTER, Chicago; BENJ. FIELD, Albion, N. Y.; H. DOOLITTLE, Chicago; A. A. STONE, of Harris, Stone & Co., Chicago and New York; R. D. STEPHENS, President First National Bank, Marion, Iowa; CHAS. P. KELLOGG, of Kirk, Kellogg & Co., Chicago; E. B. TALCOTT, Oswego, N. Y.

Deposits received and collections made upon all accessible points in the United States and Canada, and proceeds remitted with promptness.

Interest will be allowed on Deposits by special agreement.

Prompt and special attention will be given to the purchase and sale of all kinds of United States securities.

H. DOOLITTLE, President.
E. B. TALCOTT, Vice President. de26-d337-13t

Commission Merchants.

FARWELL, HILL & KNOX,

(Successors to Farwell & Co.)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the purchase and sale of

Provisions, Highwines and Grain,

154 South Water Street, Chicago.

SIMEON FARWELL, HILL KNOX & CO., HENRY C. KNOX,
Chicago. Warsaw, Ill. Chicago.
ja4-d639-1m

GREGG & HUGHES,

Commission Merchants and Produce Brokers,

No. 15 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.

RICHARD GREGG, W. T. HUGHES,
Late of Peoria. [no7-d853-3m] Chicago.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

22 Lake-St, Chicago, Illinois,

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE BURNING OILS, KEROSENE, SOAPMAKERS' STOCK, MANUFACTURERS' GOODS, &c.,

Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.

J. H. REED, 174 Pearl street, N. Y.
H. A. HURLBUT, Chicago. se18-m705-4t

Miscellaneous.

RICHARD MASON & SON

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Lath, Shingles, Posts,

AND ALL KINDS OF

LUMBER.

City orders delivered promptly.

CARS LOADED WITHOUT CHARGE.

RICHARD MASON, } 146 Market-st., corner Monroe.
R. MASON, Jr., } P. O. Box 6045, Chicago.

We have on hand a good assortment of Lumber for building, a lot of 1¼ and 1½ inch Flooring, and a lot of good Box Boards. Our facilities for delivering cannot be surpassed.

R. MASON & SON.
ja11-e375-1m

THE LAFLIN POWDER COMPANY,

SOL. A. SMITH, Jr., Agent.

GUN POWDER MANUFACTURERS,

Office—79 South Water street, cor. State, Chicago, Ill.

DEALERS IN

Safty Fuse for Blasting.

AGENTS FOR ST. LOUIS SHOT TOWER COMPANY
ja1-d371-1m

DIVIDEND NOTICES.—The following Dividends (for NOVEMBER) have been declared payable December 31st, to Shareholders of record December 20th, 1864:

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY,

Eighth Dividend, - - One Dollar per Share.

CHASE GOLD COMPANY,

Third Dividend, - - - One Dollar per Share.

McKINDLEY OIL COMPANY,

Fifth Dividend, - - - - - - Three per Cent.

CLIFTON PETROLEUM COMPANY,

Second Dividend, - - - - - - One per Cent.

FOUNTAIN PETROLEUM COMPANY,

First Dividend, - - - - - - - - One per Cent.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
ja8-e621-6t 31 John street, New York.

GEORGE PAYSON,

Patent Lawyer and Solicitor,

50 DEARBORN STREET.

BRICK YARD AND MACHINERY

One of the best in the city, situated in Greene's South Branch addition, on the south branch, [illegible]

A. J. KNISELY,
Room 4, Cobb's Building, 122 Dearborn street,
P. O. Box 1686. [illegible]

A 1 SCHOONER.

For sale, the schooner Wm. Young, [illegible] carries 21,500 bushels of wheat. For full particulars apply to

JAMES L. SPINK,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

RATTAN STREET AND STABLE BROOMS, ALL SIZES.

Made at the Brush Factory, 204 Randolph-St.

We are also making Bass or Kiel Brooms for sweeping Packinghouses, Distilleries, Breweries, Warehouses, &c., where they are required to be used very heavy. Try them, they are the best ever made for the purpose.

GEO. E. GERTS & CO.

RICHMOND HOUSE,

W. L. PEARCE, Proprietor,

Former Proprietor of Matteson and Adams Houses [illegible]

Medicinal.

DR. EASTERLY'S

IODINE AND SARSAP[illegible]

This is the only medicine that will cure di[illegible] from an impure state of the blood[illegible]

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Can[illegible] mers, Eruptions of the Ski[illegible] das, Chronic Sore Eyes, Rin[illegible] Tetter, Scald Head, Old So[illegible] Sores, Swellings of the Glan[illegible] ey, White Swellings, Piles,[illegible] Boils, Pimples on the Fac[illegible] Rheumatism, Dropsy & Gra[illegible] Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nerv[illegible] tions, General Debility, al[illegible] Diseases and all Diseas[illegible] from the use of Mercury.

[illegible]

IMPORTANT TO THE[illegible]

[illegible]

DR. EASTERL[illegible]

AMERICAN LINI[illegible]

This valuable Liniment [illegible] Rheumatism, Sprains, Br[illegible] Wounds, Ulcers, Contracte[illegible] Swelled and Stiff Joints, [illegible] and all Diseases where a[illegible] remedy is indicated.

[illegible]

CURE YOURSEL[illegible]

DR. BAKER'S SPE[illegible]

This Medicine is a speedy an[illegible] cure for Gonorrhea, Gleet, [illegible] Seminal Weakness, Chro[illegible] cases of the Kidneys and [illegible] and all Diseases of the Sexu[illegible] caused by Contagion or W[illegible] either sex, Males or Female[illegible]

[illegible]

DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM

Will cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

[illegible]

Copartnerships.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of Thompson, Johnson & Co., expired by limitation [illegible] The Wholesale Grocery business will be continued at the old stand, 99 South Water street, by

H. M. THOMPSON & CO.

Henry Johnson retiring from the firm.
[illegible]

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, Rice Fay, James H. Woodworth and Frank [illegible] under the firm, name and style of RICE FAY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. RICE FAY is duly authorized to settle the business of the said firm, and sign receipts and releases [illegible]

Dated Chicago, Dec. 1st, 1864.

The undersigned will continue the [illegible] BUSINESS under the firm, name and style [illegible]

RICE FAY & CO

No. 12 Lasalle Street.

Dated Chicago, Dec. 1st, 1864.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTI[illegible]

[illegible] this day admitted partners in my business, which [illegible] will be continued under the firm of

J. M. STINE, KRAMER & CO.,

As heretofore at 33 Lake street, corner of Wabash avenue.

J. M. STINE.
Chicago, January [illegible], 1865.

Legal Notices.

PROVIDENCE S. C.—Supreme Court. [illegible] Term, A. D. 1864. [illegible]

NIGHT SCAVENGER.

CHARLES KUNZ

Will attend to the CLEANSING OF PRIVIES, and removing of [illegible] of all descriptions. Orders [illegible] Chicago.

PRATT & CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.,

HARDWARE.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1865.

THE CITY.

DISCHARGED.—Casper Gehring, a constable some days since charged with adultery, was discharged on Saturday in the Police Court, there being no proof against him.

CITIZENSHIP.—Eight aliens took out their first papers in the office of the Circuit Clerk, on Saturday. They were the subjects of the following powers: Queen of Great Britain, 7; Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, Schwerin, 1.

RUN OVER.—James Butler, a clerk employed at the Michigan Southern Railroad office, was on Saturday run over by a hack, on the corner of Randolph and Clark streets. Two of his ribs were broken.

DEAD CHILD FOUND.—On Saturday evening the body of an infant was found on Canal street, near the Ozen House. It was taken to the Third Precinct Station, where an inquest was held yesterday, but no facts were elicited to prove parentage. An open verdict was returned.

THE OPERA TO-NIGHT.—The Barber of Seville will be given this evening, preceded by the grand overture, the first act, and the brilliant septett of Tannhauser—its only redeeming features. A grand orchestra of forty-five pieces will give the music unexampled strength.

THE INCOME LISTS.—We are glad to be able to chronicle as a consequence of our publication of the incomes of parties in this county, that the government has already gained $4,000 in fines and $6,000 in amended returns. "Let the galled jade wince." No one complains of the publication save those who have made false returns.

WASHINGTONIAN HOME.—There will be a special meeting of the Officers and Board of Directors of the Washingtonian Home Association this (Monday) evening at 7½ o'clock, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. Business of importance will come before the meeting, and it is hoped there will be a full attendance.

FOR THE 72D ILLINOIS.—A member of the 72d Illinois, (1st Board of Trade regiment) will leave on Monday evening, the 16th inst., for Eastport, Mississippi, where the regiment is now stationed. Any letters or packages for members of that regiment, left at the Provost Marshal's office, 126 Clark street, up to 3 o'clock p. m., on Monday, will be safely delivered.

FIRE AT THE CENTRAL PARK.—About 7 o'clock on Saturday evening the building at the Central Skating Park was totally destroyed by fire. The loss will be about $2,000—insured for $1,000. The fire caught from a lamp. The ladies of the Orphan Asylum have offered the use of one of their rooms to the Managers of the Park, and the skating will not be interrupted.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.—A meeting to hear the reports of Committees appointed at a former meeting, will be held at the Mercantile Association rooms, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, on Monday, January 16th, at 7½ o'clock, in the evening, to take action in relation to its location in the State. A full attendance of real estate and business men and mechanics is requested.

GOING HOME.—The war-scarred and weather-beaten remnant of the 8th New Hampshire Regiment of Volunteers passed through the city on Saturday on their way home. They left the Granite State three years ago, one thousand strong, have received seven hundred recruits since, and now return with but one hundred and fifty men. They left Natchez about three weeks ago. Col. Hawkes is in command.

HELD TO BAIL.—M. Ainsworth, of the 2d Precinct Police, was on Friday arrested for assault, by an expressman whom he had previously arrested at the Milwaukee depot for being inside of the prescribed limits. The expressman alleges that he was pushed in by Ainsworth himself and then arrested. The case was taken before Justice Cuthbertson and postponed till Monday, the bail being fixed at $1,000.

TWO SUNDAY EVENING TRAINS EAST.—On and after to-day there will be two Sunday evening trains leaving Chicago on the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad for all parts East. The first leaves at 5:30, and the second at 10 o'clock. This measure is rendered a necessity by the increase of travel over the road since the enforcement of the passport order for Canada. The officers of the M. S. & N. I. are always up to the requirements of the times.

CIRCUIT COURT.—In the cause entitled Elihu Granger against Henry Milward, the court on Saturday found for the plaintiff, and assessed his damages at $150. Defendant excepts, and moved for an arrest of judgment. The suit was brought for the hire of a steam engine.

Judge Williams in reply to an inquiry of the District Attorney, said the criminal business of the court would be taken up on the 23d—one week from Monday next.

BURIAL HONORS.—The Fire Department on Saturday turned out in procession at the burial of Michael O'Niel, a former member of volunteer Company No. 3, who was a member of Bolton's battery and died at Vicksburg. When the procession was near the corner of Twelfth and State streets the alarm of fire, caused by the burning of A. P. Croskey's distillery, sounded and the firemen were obliged to leave for the scene of the conflagration.

LECTURES AT EVANSTON.—A weekly course of lectures is to be delivered before the Adelphic Literary Society, at Evanston. The first of the series will take place on Wednesday evening next, when Prof. O. Marcy will lecture on "Ichnology of the Connecticut Valley." The second will be given on Wednesday, January 25, by T. M. Eddy, D. D., on "Our Own Tongue wherein we were Born." The third will take place on Friday, Feb. 3, when Dr. Tiffany will deliver his lecture "Shams and Shoddy."

PRIZE PACKAGES.—Covington, Kentucky, is generally accepted as the headquarters of the lottery swindle business, but it seems that the operators are at work in other cities also. A correspondent sends us a letter he has received from Carbondale, New York, signed by Moses A Wheeler, in which the usual offer is made of a large prize on receipt of ten or twenty dollars. The writer professes the utmost solicitude in the matter, wishing the individual to get the money so that he may be able to make sales of tickets among his friends. The bait is so flimsy that it is a wonder if any sane man swallows it.

BYRD'S BLOCK.—This fine block is located on Dearborn street, and was purchased last summer by Messrs. Hunt, Henning & Speed, of Louisville, Kentucky. It has been lately remodeled throughout, and now in point of convenience and beauty is not excelled by any business block in the city. Its central location and many conveniences render it extremely suitable for offices, and well worthy the attention of those desiring proper business locations of this character. Alderman Marshall, at 87 Clark street, is agent for the block, and will show those who desire to rent offices therein its claims upon their patronage.

RECRUITING.—Enlistments were exceedingly dull on Saturday, not more than six recruits having been secured. The price paid was from $350 to $400—to brokers; the recruit receiving from [illegible] to $250. In one instance the man who presented the recruit received $150, and the recruit himself $250. There may be no way to prevent this swindle of enlisted men, but those who are paying the bounties for the towns and wards can do much in that direction by resolutely insisting that the broker shall receive but a fair commission for his services. It is expected that the Naval Rendezvous will be open for enlistments on Tuesday.

ARREST OF THREE MEMBERS OF THE OPERA TROUPE.—At a late hour on Saturday night, three members of Grover's Opera Troupe were arrested upon a capias, issued by Justice DeWolf, and lodged in the Armory, where they still remain. The names of the parties are Emil Zott, Edward Haimer, and Edmann Gross. It is alleged by Mr. Grover that the parties were guilty of a violation of their contract with him by refusing to sing at the opera on Saturday evening. The arrested parties claim that they have fulfilled their contract in every respect, and that their imprisonment is grossly illegal and unjust. We learn that they will, this morning, commence an action against Mr. Grover for false imprisonment, claiming damages to the amount of $5,000 each.

LECTURE AT ROCKFORD.—In behalf of the sick soldiers at Camp Douglas, Rev. E. B. Tuttle, Post Chaplain, on Thursday evening delivered a lecture in Rockford. The band of the 8th regiment V. R. C. were in attendance. The Chaplain took for his subject "Three year's life among the Prisoners." The lecture was full of truthful portraits of the prisoners, was rich in humor and spicy in details. Some revelations of the plot to release the prisoners thrilled the audience. At the close of the entertainment a public meeting was organized and resolutions of thanks to Chaplain Tuttle, Major Williams and the band were passed. Major Williams was requested to favor the citizens of Rockford with some account of his experience in the field at an early date.

THE NAVAL INVESTIGATION.—The Court of Inquiry recently detailed to investigate the condition of affairs at the Naval Rendezvous, concluded its labors on Saturday, having examined all the witnesses who presented themselves to testify in the case, and waited for some time to give others a chance to appear. The minutes of the entire trial were read on Saturday morning, and the Court adjourned at noon, to meet at Cincinnati during the ensuing week.

The members of the Court have discharged their duties with the most thorough impartiality and courtesy to all. Of course the conclusions at which the Court arrived are not known, but it is scarcely possible that Captain Harty will be adjudged guilty of any offense, from the evidence submitted. If Captain Harty has done wrong, it does not appear to have been shown on the investigation.

MUSEUM.—The past week has been one of uninterrupted crowding at the Museum. There is scarcely an exception to the rule and is perhaps therefore unworthy of special mention, but it shows that the managers are successful in their efforts to please. The house is crowded from pit to dome each evening. Friday evening was a [illegible]

[illegible]

THE CHICAGO RIVER.

Meeting of the Committee of Thirty—Report of the Sub Committee—Bill for a Board of River Commissioners.

Public Meeting on Tuesday Night.

The Committee of Thirty, appointed at a public meeting of the citizens of Chicago to devise some plan for cleansing the Chicago River, assembled on Saturday evening at the office of J. H. Dunham, Esq., pursuant to adjournment. The Chair was taken by Mr. Dunham, and the minutes of the preceding session of the Committee read and approved. Hon. E. C. Larned, from the special committee of five heretofore appointed, reported as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The Select Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Committee at Large to draft a bill providing for the establishment of a suitable Commission to devise and execute a plan for the permanent cleansing of the Chicago River, beg leave to submit the following report, with the bill accompanying:

SPECIAL COMMISSION.

Your Committee find that the conclusion arrived at with so much unanimity by the Committee at Large at its last meeting, that the execution of this work would require the creation by legislative authority of a special commission for that purpose was fully sanctioned and approved by the judgment of the President of the Board of Public Works, with whom your Committee had a full conference on the subject, and who participated with them to some extent in the consideration of the bill herewith submitted, and gave its general features and object his hearty concurrence. Mr. Gindele stated to your Committee that the Board of Public Works had already work of a public nature on their hands sufficient to employ all their time, and that in his judgment it would not be in the power of that body, consistently with the proper performance of the duties already devolved upon them by law, to give the needful amount of thought, time and labor to a work of such importance and difficulty as that proposed to be entrusted to such a Commission; and so far as your committee have been able to ascertain, the general opinion in the community is decidedly favorable to the appointment of a separate special commission to devise a suitable plan and carry it into execution.

PLAN.

In preparing a bill for this purpose your committee have not of course embodied in such bill any specific plan for the object in view. The adoption as well as the execution of the plan is to be left to the Commission created for that purpose by the bill.

Your committee beg leave however to state that a plan was submitted to them by Mr. Gindele—the leading feature of which was a canal of one hundred feet in width from a point near the head of navigable water in the South Branch to a point on the Calumet River, near its mouth, with pumping works of the proper capacity to change the entire body of the water in the river and both of its branches once in every twenty-four hours, the whole being discharged through the canal at a rate of over a mile an hour into the lake through the Calumet, which plan seemed to them to meet all the requirements both of immediate and permanent relief from the drainage into the river from the sewers, and also from the various manufacturing establishments.

This plan involves an expenditure of about $1,800,000, and annual cost for pumping of about $50,000, according to the estimates of Mr. Gindele.

This plan seemed to your committee fully adequate to all the needs of the city for a period of time, and perhaps for all time. If, however, the city should ever increase in population to such an extent as to make it necessary to cease using the river even as a temporary receptacle of the public sewage, this plan of Mr. Gindele's adapts itself, without difficulty, to a system of intercepting sewers for the entire city, which would conduct the sewage to a reservoir located at the side of the pumping works proposed to be erected, and be there pumped into the canal, intermixed with fresh water, and, after undergoing the purifying effect of a transit of ten miles in a rapid current of fresh water, discharged into the lake at the same point. It seems to be a well established fact that the cleansing effect of a current of fresh water upon drainage of the foulest description is so rapid and effectual that there is no reason to doubt that at the point of discharge into the lake the water would be delivered in a sufficiently pure condition to remove every objection to its being there emptied into the lake waters.

Sufficient powers are embodied in the bill submitted to cover the execution of this plan, if upon subsequent investigation it should be deemed the most suitable.

The plan of relief by deepening and widening the Canal, and by means of the deep cut, connecting it with Lake Michigan and thereby turning the current of the river southward, which has been so much discussed both in the meeting of the Committee and the public journals, and which many regard as the only mode of accomplishing satisfactory *permanent relief*, was fully considered, and the Commission has been clothed with the needful powers to carry such plan into execution, if they shall find it desirable.

As a measure of *immediate* relief, however, it is admitted that this plan is not available, as it will require at least three, and probably five, years for its execution, and our citizens would not be satisfied with any plan which did not give them the prospect of immediate present relief, as well as of permanent relief in the future.

It may be that the fuller and more thorough investigation of the subjects by the commission created by this act, will establish the necessity of the ultimate execution of both plans—the one of Mr. Gindele's as a measure furnishing an immediate remedy which will be fully adequate to all our needs for many years, and the other as the most complete and satisfactory permanent remedy for all time to come.

If such should prove to be the case, it will be a great source of satisfaction in the execution of the proposed plan for immediate relief, that the money so expended will in no event be wasted, but the canal to the Calumet furnishing, as it will, a new outlet from the river to the lake, and new and valuable locations for manufacturing establishments, requiring rapid drainage or convenient and cheap water access to the lake, will unquestionably be worth to the city far more than the amount which will be expended on its construction.

It is believed that sufficient powers are vested by this bill, in the Commissioners, to cover either or both of these plans, as may be found necessary.

The plan suggested by Mr. Ogden and other citizens, of making a communication with the Des Plaines River, by opening a passage through Mud Lake, has also been considered by the Committee and will doubtless secure from the Commission the needful investigation. If it shall be found desirable, the bill contains ample authority to carry it into execution.

MODE OF APPOINTMENT.

The mode of appointment of the Commissioners by the Judges of our Courts, is one sanctioned by the action of the Legislature in other cases, and which seems peculiarly appropriate to the selection of such a Commission, as the Judges are all citizens of Chicago, suffering under the evils sought to be removed, in common with the rest of the citizens, and are, at the same time, men whose position and character furnish a sufficient guaranty to the people for a wise and judicious selection.

As an election of these Commissioners by popular vote could not be had before the next charter election in April, which would make great delay in maturing and preparing the needful plans, and if made at that time would complicate this important matter, in which our citizens of all parties are alike interested with the political and local strife incident to such an election, it was thought by the Committee that the mode of appointment provided in the bill would be generally regarded as the most satisfactory which could be adopted.

SALARIES.

To prevent imposing on the community any increased burden by the establishment of a separate commission, as well as to prevent the appointment being sought for mere personal emolument, the bill provides that the said commissioners shall serve without salary.

Your committee, upon conference with leading citizens, have no hesitation in stating that the proper men can be obtained to fill this important public trust without the expectation of receiving any other reward than the satisfaction of promoting the interests and welfare of the city, and securing the execution of a suitable and efficient remedy for the existing evils.

DURATION OF THE COMMISSION.

The bill fixes the term of office of these Commissioners at six years, in order to give sufficient time for the persons appointed to carry their plans to full completion. But with a view to prevent the continuance of a separate Commission any longer than the public interests shall require, power is given to the Common Council, so soon as the work is completed and nothing remains to be done but to maintain and supervise it, to abolish such Commission, by a two-thirds vote, and transfer its property and duties to the Board of Public Works.

MEANS.

To secure to the Commission adequate means to execute the work without delay or hindrance, they are authorized to report to the Common Council the amount required for the work, not exceeding in the whole the sum of three millions, and upon such report, it becomes the duty of the Mayor and Comptroller to issue the required amount in bonds of the city, and deliver them to the Commissioners for negotiation and sale.

This mode, while it gives the Commissioners the required means equally as well as if they themselves were authorized to sign and issue such bonds, secures at the same time the uniform issue and negotiation of these bonds with the other city indebtedness, and their signature and execution by the proper officers for such purposes.

NUMBER.

The bill provides that the Board shall consist of five persons, which number was agreed on by your Committee as securing a sufficient number for full consideration of the subject, and yet not too many for practical working efficiency.

To bring the work of the commission into the proper relations with the other departments of the city government, the Mayor and the President of the Board of Public Works are made ex-officio members of the Board of Commissioners created by this act.

DRAINAGE LICENCES.

As the drainage of the various manufacturing establishments is known to be one prolific source of the corruption of the public water, [illegible] the plan proposed [illegible] pumping [illegible] must be maintained at a heavy annual expense, it was deemed just and equitable that all persons draining into the river should contribute something towards such expenditure beyond what was paid by the citizens generally, and to this end and with a view also, to bringing all such drainage under the control of the public authorities, the bill provides that all persons shall be required to obtain a permit from the Board of Public Works for any drainage into the river, or the canals constructed by the commissioners, and the said Board of Public Works is authorized to exact a license fee for such permits, to be proportionate to the amount and kind of such drainage, and the Common Council to provide suitable penalties to prevent any violation of this and other provisions of the act requiring such penal enactments.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

The Commissioners are vested with the usual powers of entry and condemnation of land, to be exercised in conformity with the provisions of the general law on that subject, and all danger of neglect, inefficiency, or abuse of power by them is guarded by an effectual mode of summary removal and by the imposition of severe penalties for any appropriation of the public funds to any private use or purpose.

In conclusion your committee would respectfully state that the bill which is herewith submitted has been prepared by them with as much care and consideration as it was possible to give to it in the time allotted and that though they can scarcely expect it to be free from defects and imperfections they believe it will secure to the city the adoption and execution at the earliest practicable period of an adequate plan of relief from the great and alarming evils to which we are now exposed; and they are confident that our citizens will accede most cheerfully and heartily to an expenditure of money as large as this bill contemplates if it is found to be necessary [illegible] They herewith beg leave to report the accompanying bill and ask to be discharged.

The report was accepted and the committee discharged.

The accompanying bill was then submitted, and after amendment adopted as follows:

THE BILL.

An act to incorporate the Chicago River Commission:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois represented in General Assembly, that the Mayor of the city of Chicago, and the President of the Board of Public Works, and five other citizens of the said city, to be named and appointed as hereinafter directed, are hereby constituted and appointed the "Board of River Commissioners of the city of Chicago," [illegible] by the name and style of the "Board of River Commissioners of the City of Chicago," and by that name shall have perpetual succession, [illegible]

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Judges of the Circuit Court of [illegible] Judicial Circuit, and the Judges of the Superior Court of the city of Chicago, the Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, the Judge of the Recorder's Court of the city of Chicago, and the Judge of the Cook County Court, or a majority of them (all having first been notified to attend), as soon as may be after the passage of this act, to assemble in some proper place, and select, name and appoint five citizens of said city to constitute said Board, and when such selection and appointment shall have been made, it shall be their duty under their hands to certify such appointment, which certificate shall be executed in duplicate, one copy of which shall be sent to the office of the Secretary of State, and shall be by him recorded and retained; the other shall be sent to the Clerk of the City of Chicago, and by him recorded, certified copies of which record, or the original, shall be evidence of such appointment.

SEC. 3. The Mayor of the City of Chicago and the President of the Board of Public Works for the time being shall be *ex officio* members of the Board, and the Chief Engineer of the city shall be *ex officio* the engineer of the Board, but the said Board may employ another engineer if they shall deem it necessary.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of said Board, and they are hereby authorized, required and empowered to devise and execute a plan for cleansing the Chicago river and its branches and keeping the same in a pure and healthy condition.

SEC. 5. The said Board shall report to the Common Council of the City of Chicago after the adoption of such a plan, the amount of money required for said work, and, after such report shall have been made, it shall be the duty of the Mayor and Comptroller of said city to issue bonds in the name of and pledging the credit of the city, in sums not exceeding $3,000,000 in the aggregate, and in such sums and payable at such times as the said Board may direct, and bearing interest not exceeding seven per cent per annum; and said bonds shall be delivered to said Commissioners, to be by them sold at such rates as they shall deem for the public interest.

SEC. 6. The said Board shall, before making any contract for construction, excavation, or any other work, by public notice invite proposals to construct the work contemplated to be done. *Provided*, that if no bid shall, in the judgment of the Board, be satisfactory, or if the Board shall be of the opinion that the work can be better executed by private contract, they may, with the approval of the Board of Public Works, let the same by private contract.

SEC. 7. If, in the judgment of said Board, it shall be found that permanent and complete drainage of the Chicago River and its branches can be best affected by constructing a channel from some point on the Chicago river to some point southwardly towards or near Lockport, or by widening and deepening the Illinois and Michigan Canal, the said Board are hereby authorized and empowered to devise a plan for that purpose and make any contract necessary to carry into effect such purpose with the Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, or with any corporation now in existence, or which may hereafter be created, or with any other party or parties, to construct a canal or to widen and deepen the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and the said Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal are hereby authorized and empowered to make such contracts with said Board for said purpose, as they may deem just and proper.

SEC. 8. If the said Board shall, in their judgment, deem it desirable to effect the objects of this act by the construction of one or more canals to or from the Chicago river or either of its branches to Lake Michigan or to the Calumet river or elsewhere, it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners to condemn such land as shall be necessary for the bed of such canal or canals, and the deposit of the material thereon out of the same and the proper use and control thereof, not exceeding 300 feet on each side of said canal or canals.

SEC. 9. The said Commissioners shall hold their office for the term of six years; and if at the end of that time the work shall be in such state of completion that it can be, without prejudice, turned over to the Board of Public Works of said city, to be maintained and supervised, it may be so transferred by a vote of two-thirds of the Common Council to that effect, and the Board, herein created, shall thereupon cease, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding; and thereupon also all property, interest and estate vested in said Board, and all authority heretofore possessed by said Board, shall be transferred to and vested in the Board of Public Works for the use and benefit of the city of Chicago; but if the Common Council shall not by a two-thirds vote, vote to so transfer it, they may elect the same or five other persons to constitute such Board, with the President and Mayor, as aforesaid, for one year more, and so from year to year, until they shall by a two-thirds vote transfer the duties of such Board to the Board of Public Works, and then said Board shall cease, and all property and estate in them vested shall thereupon vest in the Board of Public Works for the use of said city.

SEC. 10. The said Board are hereby authorized and empowered to enter upon any land, estate, or property for the purpose of making a survey of the same, and are authorized to construct such canals, ditches, ravines, embankments, reservoirs, or other works, as they may find necessary or useful for carrying out the purposes of this act, whether the same are to be made within or without the limits of said city.

SEC. 11. In case of disagreement between the Commissioners and owners of property, which may in the judgment of said Commissioners be required for any of the purposes specified in this act, as to the amount of compensation to be paid to such owners, or in case any such owner or owners shall be an infant, or married woman, or insane, or absent from the State, or in case of disagreement between said Board and any owner or owners of property touching the amount of damages arising from the construction of any part of the work hereby authorized, the said Board shall have the right to condemn said property, or to have the amount of damages ascertained, or both; and its proceedings for the condemnation of such property, or the ascertainment of such damages, or both, shall conform as nearly as may be to those specified and provided in the act entitled "an act to amend the law concerning right of way for purposes of internal improvement," approved June 22, 1852, and the act or acts of which the same is an amendment, or of acts in amendment thereof.

SEC. 12. It shall not be lawful for any person to drain into the Chicago River, or either of its branches, or into any canal or canals constructed under the authority of this act, without first obtaining a permit for such drainage from the Board of Public Works of the city of Chicago, and the Board of Public Works are hereby authorized to grant such permits, and to exact license fees for the same, proportioned to the amount and kind of such drainage.

And it shall be the duty of the Common Council to provide by ordinance such penalties for the violation of this section as they shall deem necessary; and the Common Council is hereby authorized and empowered to pass all such ordinances as said Council may deem necessary for the protection, preservation and use of the works hereby authorized, and the property which may be obtained or possessed under this act, and provide such penalties for the infraction thereof as they may deem expedient.

SEC. 13. The said Board shall report to the Mayor and Common Council annually the amount of money required to pay the interest on the bonds registered; also, for salaries of employees and expenses incident to said Commission, and the said Mayor and Council shall include the same under appropriations for the year, and pay the interest on said bonds, and said other expenses with the same. And it shall be the duty of the Common Council, and they are hereby authorized to levy annually such additional tax for such purpose, as may be necessary, and also for the amount necessary to meet the principal of the said bonds when due.

SEC. 14. The said Board shall appoint a Treasurer who shall at all times be subject to removal by said Board, shall be under their directions, and give bonds in such sum as the Board may require, and receive such a salary as the Board may by vote agree to pay him, and shall deposit the moneys entrusted to him in such banks as the Board may direct, and may also pay such other agents, engineers, and such assistants as they may in their judgment deem necessary to employ.

SEC. 15. No one or more of said Commissioners shall be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any contract entered into by them with any person or party about the work herein contemplated, nor be interested, directly or indirectly, in the purchase of any material to be used or applied in and about the said purposes contemplated by this act, nor shall they receive any salary or pecuniary compensation or emolument for their labor and services in and about the construction of the works herein contemplated.

SEC. 16. The said Commissioners, or any of them, may for misfeasance or malfeasance be removed by the judges, or a majority of them, whom the appointing power is herein conferred, but such removal shall only be made on a vote to that effect by a majority of the Common Council, expressed in a petition to said judges for their action, all of whom, as well as the party or parties sought to be removed, shall have at least ten days' notice, and in the event of such removal the vacancy shall be filled by said judges, or a majority of them, at the time of removal, and certified as herein first directed.

SEC. 17. In the event any vacancy shall occur, either by death, inability, resignation or removal from the State, the said Board, or a majority of them, shall be authorized and empowered to fill such vacancy, and their certificates to that effect to the Secretary of State and City Clerk, shall authorize such person to act as a member of the Board, and such certificates shall be recorded by the Secretary of State and City Clerk.

SEC. 18. The said Board shall once in each year make a report of their proceedings to the Common Council, which report shall contain a full, complete and accurate statement of all their doings under and by virtue of this act.

SEC. 19. All materials procured or partly procured under a contract with the Commissioners shall be exempt from attachment or execution, but the Commissioners may be proceeded against as garnishees and proceeded against as in other cases of attachment, and any amount paid by them shall [illegible] such garnishee process apply on such contract.

SEC. 20. No member or officer of said Board shall either directly or indirectly receive any interest or profit whatever, on account of the deposit of any of the funds belonging to said Board; nor shall any member or officer of said Board, either directly or indirectly, make use of or borrow any of the funds of said Board for his own private benefit or advantage, and if either of the Commissioners, or any of the officers of said Board shall directly or indirectly receive or appropriate for his own use or benefit any of the funds, money or property of the said Board, or shall take, pledge, or borrow any of the said funds or property for his own use [illegible] shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined not exceeding $1,000, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both.

Wirt Dexter moved that the present committee have authority to draw up a bill concerning rendering establishments, for presentation to the Legislature. This motion prevailed.

J. Young Scammon moved that the bill above reported be presented to a public meeting to be held at Metropolitan Hall on Tuesday evening next. This motion was adopted.

On motion of E. C. Larned, the Committee of Thirty then adjourned, to meet at the office of J. H. Dunham, on Thursday evening next.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Rectifying Establishment of A. F. Croskey & Co. Burnt to the Ground—Loss, $90,000.

At noon on Saturday, the rectifying establishment of A. F. Croskey & Co., Nos. 51 and 53 South Water street, while all the workmen about the establishment with a single exception were at dinner, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was given almost immediately, but such was the combustible nature of the material, that before a general alarm was given, the whole interior of the room was in flames. The contents of the office, safe, books and papers, were removed in safety. The firemen were many of them attending the funeral of a deceased member, and did not appear on the ground as promptly as was desirable, although, when they did come, they did excellent service.

The loss was total—not a dollar's worth of property being saved, except the books and papers, as before stated. The adjoining brick store, occupied by Mead & Johnson, wholesale grocers, was somewhat damaged by water and smoke, but the loss in this instance is amply covered by insurance.

The loss sustained by Messrs. Croskey & Sheedfield will reach $90,000, of which $43,300 is covered by insurance in the following offices: Firemen's, Chicago, $5,000; City of Hartford, Conn., $5,000; Charter Oak, Hartford, Conn., [illegible]; Liverpool and London, $5,000; Massasoit, Springfield, $4,500; American Exchange, New York, $2,500; Park, New York, $3,000; Relief, New York, $3,000; Croton, New York, $3,000; Lenox, New York, $3,000; Girard, Philadelphia, $2,000; Hope, Providence, R. I., $3,000; Western Massachusetts, Pittsfield, $3,000; Home, New Haven, Conn., $1,000; Merchants', Hartford, Conn., $2,000; Republic, New York, $1,500; Mercantile, New York, $1,300.

The building was owned by Geo. Walker, Esq., of Ottawa, Illinois, and was insured for [illegible]. The loss on the building is not more than $6,000. The building was built thirty years ago and was the first stone and brick structure erected in Chicago. The stone caps to the doors and windows were taken from the excavation for the canal at Lockport.

Messrs. Croskey & Sheedfield have already made such arrangements that their business shall suffer no interruption from this calamity.

BOUNTY TO SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—The County War Fund Committee on Saturday, [illegible] bounty to nearly 1,100 soldiers' families. The amount [illegible] given was [illegible].

THE GREAT NORTHWESTERN SANITARY FAIR.

Its Postponement till May—Executive Committee and Chairmen of Other Committees.

The great Northwestern Fair, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission and Soldiers' Home, has been deferred till the last Tuesday in May next as the opening day. The projectors found the work to so much grow on their hands that it was deemed impossible to complete the preparations at the appointed time, and so extensive is the programme that the utmost diligence in the work will now be necessary for the completion of the magnificent plans of the Executive Committee. As soon as these are more fully matured they will be announced. The Executive Committee of the fair, so far as now appointed, is as follows:

President—Major General Joseph Hooker.

Vice Presidents—Hon. Richard Yates and Hon. Lyman Trumbull, United States Senators; and Hon. I. N. Arnold, Hon. John Wentworth, Hon. E. B. Washburne, Hon. J. F. Farnsworth, Hon. Jesse D. Norton, Members of Congress; Governor Oglesby, of Illinois; Governor Lewis, of Wisconsin; Governor Crapo, of Michigan; Governor Stone, of Iowa; Governor Morton, of Indiana; Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota; Colonel B. J. Sweet, Commandant Post of Chicago; Hon. F. C. Sherman, Mayor of Chicago; Colonel John L. Hancock, President Board of Trade; Thomas B. Bryan, Esq., President Soldiers' Home; E. B. McCagg, Esq., President Northwestern Sanitary Commission.

Secretary and Treasurer—E. W. Blatchford.

Corresponding Secretaries—Mrs. A. H. Hoge, Mrs. D. P. Livermore, Mrs. O. E. Hosmer.

To these have been added the following gentlemen, each of whom is chairman of a committee organized in the department of trade or business, or in the profession which he represents. The names of others will be added, as fast as the other interests of the city are organized, and chairmen appointed. All the parties mentioned below have signified their acceptance of the office to which they have been appointed:

- Judge James B. Bradwell—Arms, Trophies and Curiosities.
- Wm. B. Keen—Books and Paper.
- D. McDougall—Boots and Shoes.
- Wm. V. Kay—Carriages, Harness and Saddlery Hardware.
- Asahel Pierce—Wholesale Clothing.
- Geo. S. Bowen—Wholesale Dry Goods.
- C. C. Waite—Hotel Proprietors.
- Charles Tobey—Furniture.
- Colonel Potter—Government Employees.
- William Blair—Hardware and Cutlery.
- Seneca Kimbark—Iron and Steel.
- James H. Hoes—Jewelry.
- D. Webster—Millinery Goods.
- L. Grover—Public Schools.
- Jas. Bolton—Sewing Machines.
- Chas. W. Dey—Stoves, Tin Ware and House-furnishing Goods.
- Redmond Prindiville—Vessels, Steamboats and Tugs.
- J. Young Scammon—Bankers.
- Eli Bates—Lumber.
- P. W. Gates—Machinists and Steam Engines.
- Colonel H. M. Hough—Packers.
- A. Clybourne—Butchers.
- E. G. L. Faxon—Paper Hangers.
- E. Scanlan—Confectioners.
- D. Wilkins—Upholsters.
- Samuel Allerton—Live Stock Dealers.
- A. H. Blackhall—Tea and Coffee Manufactures.
- Edward Ely—Tailors and Cloths, and Gent's Furnishing Goods.
- T. W. Baxter—Mill Furnishing Goods and Flour Mills.
- Chas. L. Noble—Toys, Fancy Goods and Dress Trimmings.
- I. Y. Munn—Elevators.
- John Walsh—Engravings, Periodicals, etc.
- Edson Keith—Hats, Caps and Furs.
- A. M. Lewis—Hides, Wool and Leather.
- Merrill Ladd—Wholesale Grocers.
- Alanson Reed—Music and Musical Instruments.
- A. L. Sewell—Printing, Blank Books and Stationery.
- M. Talcot—Marble and Stone Yards.
- N. S. Bouton—Foundries.
- Charles L. Wilson—Foreign Correspondence.
- Henry M. Smith—Press.
- Charles Hunt—Insurance.
- Peter Page—Assessor.
- Philip Conley—Catholic Benevolent Organizations.
- J. C. Hoag—Retail Grocers.
- S. S. Williamson—Commission Merchants.
- James S. Kirk—Soap and Candles.
- Col. Hammond—Railroads.
- J. L. Scripps—Post Office.
- Wm. B. Phillips—Planing Mills, Sash, Door and Blind Manufactory.

The meetings of the Executive Committee of the Fair, of which the above named gentlemen are *ex officio* members, occur every Monday morning at 10 o'clock, over the rooms of the Sanitary Commission. A full attendance is desired at the next meeting, this, Monday.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Still retains its hold on the popular favor, with no signs of diminution—its shadow grows no less. "Mrs. Day's New Years' Calls" has been presented each evening of this week to full houses. It gives way now to new attractions.

CARTER'S ZOUAVE TROUPE.—This company, new to Chicago, will open for a series of five nights' entertainments in Smith & Nixon's Music Hall, on Tuesday evening next. The troupe is twenty-two in number, and is said to perform prodigies. The press elsewhere gives them credit for being well trained.

SKATING PARKS.—The several skating parks have been well patronized during the week, the ice having been in first rate condition. At the Washington and Central, benefit parties have been given, each of which netted a handsome sum to the object to which it was devoted.

STEINWAY PIANOS.—"We have at different times expressed our opinion regarding the pianos of various makers, but freely and unhesitatingly pronounce Messrs. Steinway & Sons' pianos, both grand and square, incomparably superior to them all."

S. B. MILLS,	ALFRED H. PEASE,
ROBERT GOLDBECK,	CARL BERGMANN,
CARL WOLFSAHN,	WILLIAM MASON,
THEO. THOMAS,	F. L. RITTER,
MAX MARETZEK,	GEO. W. MORGAN,
JOHN N. PATTISON,	E. MUZIO,
ROBERT HELLER,	THEO. EISFELD,

HENRY C. TIMM.

PASSPORTS.—The following telegram explains itself:

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, January 13, 1865.

To A. Wallingford:

Naturalized citizens of the United States cannot get passports unless they produce their naturalization papers. Mr. Vogel, to whom you gave letters, is here and cannot get away.

(Signed) T. BUTTERS.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The London Times—Investigates sewing machines and writes and endorses an American invention—commending it to the families of Great Britain and Europe. Extract:—"The WHEELER & WILSON Machine, which is the ONE BEST CALCULATED FOR HOUSEHOLD WORK, makes the LOCK STICH by means of a ROTATING HOOK."

GEO. R. CHITTENDEN & KOON,
General Agents for the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and North Indiana. Salesroom and office, 106 Lake street. ja11-e321-2it

The Gift Concert.—Mr. A. F. Motter, the manager of the Gift Concert, which is to take place on Saturday evening, January 21st, wishes to announce that the entertainment will not suffer any detriment whatever owing to the absence of one "Florence Seigfield, Pianist," the author of a sarcastic note which appeared in the TRIBUNE of Friday morning last.

A. F. MOTTER, Pianist.
ja16-e707-1t

Dr. Hunter's Letter.—The letter from Dr. James Hunter, which we publish in another column of this day's issue, will, we feel assured, be read with great interest, and to which we would direct the special attention of those suffering with any affections of the respiratory organs. The great success of the Drs. Hunter in their specialty is amply attested by many of our citizens who have derived most substantial benefits from their treatment. ja16-e709-1t

☞ Aliens Certificates, Substitute, and Volunteer Enlistment Blanks, for sale at the TRIBUNE Office, $1.00 per quire. jy11-3t

Go to the Best.—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address (enclosing stamps) for circulars. BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

☞ Paper Hangings, Painting, Calcimining and Glazing, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street. dec15-b845-1m.

☞ Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems. New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillon Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. oc24-197-3m

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	*4:30 p. m.	*5:00 a. m.
Janesville Accommodat'n	*5:00 p. m.	*2:15 p. m.
Woodstock Accom.	*3:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
GALENA DIVISION.		
Fulton and Cedar Rapids	8:15 a. m.	7:30 p. m.
Fulton and Iowa	†7:00 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Freeport and Dunleith	9:00 a. m.	3:30 p. m.
Freeport and Dunleith	9:15 p. m.	3:30 a. m.
Rockford and Fox River	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Dixon	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva	5:30 p. m.	8:40 a. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
Detroit Express	*6:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Detroit Express	†5:30 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
(Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville.)		
Morning Express	*6:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Night Express	†5:30 p. m.	†8:45 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
Day Express	*6:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Evening Express	5:30 p. m.	11:00 p. m.
Night Express	*†10:00 p. m.	†12:30 p. m.
DETROIT TRAINS.		
Express, via Adrian	*6:00 a. m.	*12:30 p. m.
Night Expr's, via Adrian	[illegible]	*†11:00 p. m.
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Mail and Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	*6:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Evening Express, daily	5:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cin. & Louisville Exp's	*†10:10 p. m.	[illegible]
(*Connecting with Pennsylvania Central R. R.*)		

Leave Pittsburg	3:00 a.m.	4:35 p.m.	9:40 p.m.
" Harrisburg	1:30 p. m.	2:45 a.m.	8:00 a.m.
Arrive at Philadel.	5:45 p. m.	7:05 a.m.	12:30 p.m.
" N. York via Allenton	10:10 p.m.	12:00 a.m.	3:45 p.m.
" N. York via Philadel.	10:27 p.m.	12:00 m.	6:45 p.m.
" Baltimore	5:45 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	12:20 p.m.
" Washington	10:10 p.m.	10:35 a.m.	5:15 p.m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Day Express	6:00 a. m.	12:30 p. m.
Night Express	6:00 p. m.	11:00 p. m.
(For Indianapolis and Louisville.)		
Day Express	6:00 a. m.	12:30 p. m.
Night Express	6:00 p. m.	11:00 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Night Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee Acc'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park Train	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Day Express	[illegible]	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	9:45 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.		
St. Paul Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukegan Accommodat'n	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

MARRIED.

At Milwaukee, on the 11th of January, at the residence of Judge Marsh, of Lamson (uncle to the bride), by the Rev. T. Colver, D. D., Col. C. LORHANNES, of Alabama, late of the regular service of the U. S. A., to Miss EMMA M. ELDON, of Chicago, formerly of Virginia.

From a Virginia paper we clip the above and following: [illegible]

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Important Order of Gen. Canby—A Worthy Officer Promoted—Captured by Guerrillas—Forrest's Whereabouts—Railroad Accident.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Jan. 14, 1865.

By steamer Marble City and Mr Johnson correspondent of the *N. O. Times*, we have papers from New Orleans of the 7th. Gen. Canby has issued his General order No. 1, dated January 3d, which directs naval commanders to seize all private boats found landing or engaging in all unlawful trade with the enemy at points not under naval supervision. It also sets forth that no permits for transportation of products of insurrectionary districts or for supplies can be given, unless the points from and to which products or supplies are to be transported, are within the lines of actual occupation by the military forces of the United States as indicated by published orders of the General commanding the Department or District so occupied. All products found moving in violation of this law are to be seized and turned over to the Purchasing Agent of the Treasury Department for the district in which found. It is declared that the enforcement of the blockade upon the water belongs to the navy, and of non-intercourse on land to the United States army. Seizures are to be made by the latter only when the boats are within the limits of their jurisdiction at military ports, or when engaged in operations in the field. In other cases the commander of the naval district will be notified and requested to cause the boats and parties to be seized and sent in for trial. Persons who control or own product of insurrectionary districts are by order permitted to come within the lines for the purpose of disposing of their products, under the 8th section of the act of Congress approved July 2d, 1864, and a pass, as prescribed by general orders No. 80, will insure their protection, unless forfeited by bad faith in procuring the pass and by misconduct while within our lines.

Capt. Wm. Bolton of Chicago battery L, 2d Illinois artillery, has been appointed Chief of Artillery on Gen. Washburne's staff, and of the 2d District of Vicksburg, extending from the mouth of the White to the Red river. It is an excellent appointment.

Lieut. J. B. Massacot, Provost Marshal at Plaquemine, La., with a corporal and seventy-five men went out to Indian Village on the 31st ult. to capture or drive off guerillas. Massacot, the corporal and two men were captured and have not been heard from. They are supposed to have been taken by some of Battiff's band, commissioned by Buckner to conscript in the vicinity.

On Friday, the 30th ult., a soldier of the 7th Kentucky regiment, pronounced, by court martial, guilty of shooting surgeon Sadler, was executed by hanging on Government street, Baton Rouge.

Memphis papers of the 12th mention the arrival, at that place, of the steamer Fairchild with 600 prisoners taken during Gen. Grierson's late raid through Mississippi. They were turned over to the Provost Marshal at Memphis.

I learn from good authority that Forrest, with a portion of his old command is at or in the vicinity of Paris, Tenn., where a few days since he was honored with the presence of Ex-Governor Isham G. Harris. What his Excellency can find to do in company with butcher Forrest must for the present be left to conjecture. Perhaps he will organize a peripatetic State Legislature and oust the present Executive and Legislature. It will prove no easy task even for Isham G. Harris.

I learn from the Cairo *News* that on Wednesday, at Salem, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, the boiler of a wild train, wooding about a quarter of a mile from town, exploded, killing the engineer and fireman and mortally wounding a brakesman. The explosion was terrific. Pieces of the engine were picked up more than a mile off, and part of the boiler, weighing several hundred pounds, was blown to a considerable distance.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LANSING, Mich., Saturday, Jan. 14.

A joint resolution was to-day adopted by the Senate instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to secure the passage of the resolution to amend the Constitution and abolishing slavery throughout the nation.

Senator Wait's bill authorizing any of the townships on the line of the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad to loan their credit to aid in the construction of said road passed the third time in the Senate.

The House was engaged on the bounty question and a resolution of thanks to Gov. Blair involving a party question.

The Savannah Relief Fund.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—The *Bulletin* reports that the subscriptions in the city for the relief of Savannah sufferers up to to-day amounts to $21,000. The amount will be increased.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK MIDNIGHT DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Saturday, Jan. 14—Midnight.

The railroad list was lower at the Stock Exchange on old Southern and Pittsburg; the balance of the market was steady. The contest on Erie and Northwestern continues, and the stocks are lower. Central Railroad bonds are more active and weak. State stocks are quiet and dull. The Coal and miscellaneous list is steady.

The Government list is lower and dull, on the rumor that the Secretary of the Treasury intends to put the balance of the 10-40 loan in the market.

The Gold market was very steady to-day. The fluctuations were slight, and no rumors of consequence were in circulation.

The Money market was easier. Shipments of specie for the week, $1,046,000.

There was an active demand for some of the Petroleum stocks to-day. United States sold at [illegible]; Rynd Farm, $7.25; Excelsior, $3.00; Knickerbocker, $32.00; Revenue, $16.00. Petroleum closes firm at 75@78c for refined in bond, 51@52c for crude, and 93c for refined free.

ALBANY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ALBANY, Saturday Evening, Jan. 14, 1865.

CATTLE—The market continues unsettled. Only 1,500 Western Cattle have arrived during the week, which, with some 800 State, make up the week's supply. There are more at Buffalo and the Suspension Bridge, but they can hardly reach here before Monday and will probably be held here, as the Harlem Railroad does not carry stock in the fore part of the week, and to ship them by the Hudson River Railroad will cost $100.00 per car, cash. The light supply has enabled dealers to advance prices $5.00@7.00 per head. Nearly all have changed hands at 5@5c for common to ordinary, 8@9c for good to prime, and 10c for extra. In quality the cattle do not average as high as last week.

SHEEP—Are selling quick, at 9@10c for fine wooled, averaging from 90 to 100 lbs. Receipts, 8,000.

HOGS—Light sales at 15@16c for Western and State. Receipts, 10,500. Shipped to New York, 10,000.

DRESSED HOGS—Trade good at 16¾@17¼c.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 14, 1865.

HOGS—Receipts of live hogs to-day foot up about 1,500 head. The market opened quiet and dull, and closed in about the same condition. The whole range may be quoted at $15.25@16.00, and 200 lbs averages at $15.50. Packers are not buying and drovers find it an exceedingly difficult matter to dispose of their stocks.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork is nominally unchanged. City packed cannot be sold to any extent at over $42.00, although it is generally held at 50c@$1.00 per brl higher. Bulk and Green Meats remain steady at the quotations telegraphed you last night. Lard closed at 23½c for prime city.

WHISKY—Is in fair request and steady at $2.20.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull at $2.00@2.10 for prime red. Oats in good demand and firm at 86c. Corn quiet.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 14, 1865.

TOBACCO—Sales green and damaged lugs at $7.00@8.00; factory $4.00@10.00; planters' $10.00@16.00; common leaf $14.00@16.00; medium $18.75@21.00; good at $27.00@27.50 per 100 lbs; bids on 11 hhds rejected.

FLOUR—Dull; sales 100 brls choice super at $7.00, and 300 brls fancy double extra on private terms.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; sales [illegible] fair to good fall at $1.78@1.82; ordinary prime at $2.05 per bushel. Corn lower; sales 300 bags mixed and yellow at $1.27; white at $1.30@1.30; choice do at $1.35 per bushel in new resewed sacks; also 200 sks at $1.33@1.36 per bushel. Oats steady; sales 1,500 sks at 90c in new sacks, and 65 do in second hand bags at 90c per bu. Barley heavy; sales common fall at $1.73½; good do at $1.87½; prime do at $2.05.

WHISKY—firm at $2.20, and 50 brls were sold.

HOGS—Packers holding off for lower prices; sales 200 at 15@15c per pound net, dividing on 200 pounds.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Jan. 14, 1865.

FLOUR—Dull and inactive.

GRAIN—Receipts of wheat 9,000 bu. Market declined 1c. Sales [illegible] bu at $1.68@1.70. Oats—Sales 5,000 bu in store at 85c. Rye—300 bu delivered at $1.50. Barley—200 bu No 2 at $1.65, delivered.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Sales 150 bxs Cumberland middles at 18¼c; 100 bxs long cut hams at 19½c. Lard—200 brls prime at 23½c. Tallow—40 bu country at 15c.

DRESSED HOGS—Less firm. Sales 145 head, averaging 200 lbs at $15.00; 150 head, averaging light, at $14.50; 246 head, [illegible]

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Jan. 14.

COTTON—Lower and more doing at $1.20@1.21 for middlings.

FLOUR—State and Western dull and 5c lower on [illegible] for common grades; [illegible] for extra State; [illegible] trade brands. Market closing dull.

WHISKY—Quiet and without change. Western [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat dull and nominally unchanged. No. 2 Chicago spring at [illegible]. Corn quiet and firm at [illegible] for mixed Western. Oats dull and lower at [illegible] for Western.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm. Muscovado [illegible]. Havana [illegible]. Molasses dull.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, at [illegible] for crude; [illegible] for refined in bond, and [illegible] for refined free.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened heavy and lower, but closed more firmly, with better inquiry at [illegible] for new mess, [illegible] for [illegible] mess, cash and regular way; closing at [illegible] for prime mess, also [illegible] new mess (January, February and March, seller's and buyer's option) at [illegible]. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut Meats in moderate demand. Bacon sides quiet. Dressed hogs quiet and heavy at [illegible]. Lard steady at [illegible]. [illegible]

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Dec. 14.

MONEY—Quiet.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Quiet at [illegible].

GOLD—Dull, opening at [illegible], and closing at [illegible]. Total export of specie to-day, [illegible].

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Quiet and without material change.

$30 REWARD—My son, David [illegible] Stevens, was taken from his home in Lexington, Ky., about six weeks ago by a man named Van Akin, who is crippled in his right wrist. Van Akin leads him about, making him play the fiddle. Van A. may be in Cincinnati with him, or he may be in Illinois. I will give the above reward if both my son and Van Akin are confined in the Louisville jail so that I can get the former. MRS. SARAH STEVENS. ja13-e705 1t4tbd

WHISKERS AND MOUSTACHES. My Onguent will force them to grow in [illegible] weeks. Without Fail, and no Humbug. Address F. ANGUS, C. S. Guabon [illegible], Cairo, Ill. [illegible]

Amusements.

BRYAN HALL,
Monday and Tuesday Evenings,
JAN. 16TH AND 17TH.
"We Come to the Friends we've Met Before."
THE ALLEGHANIANS
VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL PLAYERS,
WILL APPEAR AS ABOVE.

Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. Concert commences at ¼ to 8 o'clock. Tickets for sale at the Music Stores and at the door.

ja10-e181-1w
J. M. BOULARD, Manager.
D. G. WALDRON, Agent.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Washington street, bet. Clark and Dearborn.
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

Monday evening January 16th, and every evening during the week, First appearance of Mr. Wm. Nevins. Engagement of the Famous (Cow-Bell-o-Gists) from the Allegheny Mountains; Waiting for the Verdict; Skimmerhorn's Boy, &c.

Doors open at 7 to commence at 8. Admission 25 cents; Children under 10 years of age 15 cents; Reserved Seats and Orchestra Chairs 50 cents. Boxes $3.50 and $5.00. Box Office open from 10 to 1 and from 3 to 5 o'clock p. m.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
COL. J. H. WOOD AND B. F. WHITMAN, Proprietors and Managers.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 16—Will be presented the successful drama of
MIRIAM'S CRIME.

Bernard Reynolds .... Mr. F. Aiken
Bites .... Mr. John Dillon
Miriam West .... Mrs. L. B. Perrin

To conclude with Shakspeare's comedy of
KATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO;
Or, Taming the Shrew.

Petrucio .... Mr. F. S. Aiken
Katherine .... Mrs. L. B. Perrin

Friday—Benefit of Mrs. C. STONEALL.

MARTINE'S CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY, corner Clark and Monroe streets. Gentlemen's class Monday and Saturday evenings; Children's class Tuesday and Saturday evenings; School Soirees Tuesday evenings. Lady teachers assist in all classes. J. EDWIN MARTINE, Principal. ja12-e796-1tthp

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Positively Last Nights of the Memorable Season OF GROVER'S GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

LEONARD GROVER .... DIRECTOR.
Also, of Grover's Chestnut St. Theatre, Philadelphia, and Grover's Theatre, Washington, D. C.
CARL ANSCHUTZ .... CONDUCTOR.

BRILLIANT FAREWELL WEEK.

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 16, 1865,
A PROGRAMME OF UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH
Rossini's Grand Opera,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.

COUNT ALMAVIVO .... M. THEODORE HABELMAN
BARTOLO .... M. ANTON GRAFF
FIGARO .... M. HEINRICH STEINECKE
BASILIO .... M. JOSEPH HERMANS
ROSINA .... MAD. BERTHA JOHANNSEN
BERTHA .... MAD. PAULINE BERGER
OFFICER .... M. OTTO LEHMAN

Mad. Johannsen will introduce the "BOLERO," from the "Sicilian Vespers," and the "VENZANO WALTZ."

Mr. Habelman will sing "SLEEP WELL SWEET ANGEL," by Abt.

Previous to which will be presented
Grand Overture, the Grand First Act, and the Brilliant Septett of
TANNHAEUSER.

With the entire Grand Extra Orchestra, (the largest ever combined in the West.)

PRINCE OF HESSE .... M. ANTON GRAFF
TANNHAEUSER .... M. FRANZ HIMMER
WALTHER .... M. THEODORE HABELMAN
WOLFRAM .... M. HEINRICH STEINECKE
HEINRICH .... M. CHARLES VIERECK
BITEROLF .... M. ALPHONS URCHS
RAIMER .... M. EDOUARD HAIMER
VENUS .... MLLE MARIE FREDERICI
SHEPHERD .... MLLE PAULINE CANISSA

These gems of this famous Opera are presented as an additional feature in the programme for Monday in consequence of very many requests for the repetition of Tannhauser, as it is only on this occasion that any part of the Opera can be repeated.

TUESDAY, JAN. 17, 1865,
Only time of Mozart's Masterwork,
The Magic Flute.

Opera given entire, seldom presented from necessary study and rehearsal, and magnitude of the company required for a satisfactory cast. Only presented by this Company.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865,
Only time of
LES HUGUENOTS.
Grand Opera by Meyerbeer.

This immense Opera is presented entire. The time and attention, study and rehearsal, incidental to the production of this great Opera, the most difficult in the entire classic and modern repertoire, is happily over. The Opera has received already several representations this season, which are regarded as the most perfect renditions ever given in America. A highly satisfactory performance may be looked forward to.

THURSDAY, JAN. 19, 1865.
Positively for the last time, Von Weber's chef d'ouvre
DER FREISCHUTZ
The Incantation in a separate act.

Presented entire, with scenery and paraphernalia prepared expressly for the Company and transported from the New York Academy of Music. The cast embraces much of the excellence of the Grand German Opera Company, and its rendition attracts in Boston and other critical cities always the chief house of the season.

FRIDAY, JAN. 20, 1865—For the last time,
THE JEWESS,
Grand Opera by Halevy.

The Opera presented entire. This superb Opera is very rarely presented entire in America, from the great care, study and labor attending its thorough study and rehearsal by both the principals and troupe. Its presentation this season (for the first time in several years) by the Grand German Opera Company, attracted a series of the largest houses ever known or congregated at Grand Opera in the world.

Its rendition in this city, last week, drew forth one of the largest audiences, and created a genuine furore with the public and press.

☞ Seats may be secured at H. M. Higgins Music Store, Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn streets, daily, from 10 o'clock a. m. to 4 p. m., and at night at the Box Office of the Theatre.

☞ TICKETS FOR THE FAMILY CIRCLE MAY ALSO BE HAD DURING THE DAY, AT HIGGINS MUSIC STORE. ja15-e804-1t

VARIETY THEATRE, Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn street.
C. M. CHADWICK .... Proprietor and Manager.
T. L. FITCH .... Acting and Stage Manager.

NEW AND BRILLIANT ATTRACTIONS.
Immense success of Miss MARIETTA RAVEL, the Brilliant Spanish Danseuse and Tight Rope Performer, Miss LOUISE ELMORE, Vocalist, Danseuse and Wire Performer, Miss MAGGIE MARSHALL, the favorite Danseuse. Several other new stars are engaged, and will shortly appear. Change of Time—Doors open at 6:45; Curtain rises at 7:45.

MASONIC FESTIVAL.—Cleveland Lodge No. 211, A. F. and A. Masons, will hold their
NINTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL
At the Tremont House on Thursday evening, Jan. 19, 1865. Members of the fraternity only and ladies are cordially invited. Tickets $5.00, to be had of the Committee and at the Tremont House.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

A. E. CUTLER,	R. CLEVELAND,
W. M. EGAN,	GEO. H. GIBSON,
C. S. CRANE	

ja8-e72-12t

SMITH & NIXON'S HALL.
FIVE NIGHTS ONLY.
THE CARTER ZOUAVE TROUPE,
Commencing TUESDAY, Jan. 17th.
Tickets, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c. ja13-e659 9t4thp

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
Salesrooms in Portland Block,
NOS. 103, 105 AND 107 DEARBORN STREET.
se26-c23-ly pthp

AUCTION.
W. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Will sell at Public Auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 20th, at noon, at Board of Trade Rooms, the outfit and material saved from wreck of schr. A. J. Rich, now in store at Kincardine, C. W. ja13-e477-8t-4thp

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
Gloves, Boots, Shoes, Yankee Notions, &c., &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, Jan. 17th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Washington and Dearborn streets.
ja14-e597 4t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

HORSES, DOUBLE AND SINGLE Harness and Saddles,
AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY, Jan. 20th, at 2 o'clock, at Patrick's Stable, Nos. 164 and 166 Washington street.
ja14-e598-7t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

OIL PAINTINGS.—We have several HISTORICAL PAINTINGS, All very fine, at private sale, for a few days.
ja14-e599-3t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF
FURS,
For Ladies, Misses' and Children's Wear,
AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, Jan. 19th,
At 9½ O'Clock,
At Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington sts.

The stock consists of every variety and style of goods, made up in the best manner, with a view to the retail trade, and will be sold without reserve.
ja14-e573-6t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.
44, 46 and 48 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
de11-b63-tf

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
MIRRORS, PIANO FORTE, &c.,
AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, Jan. 17th, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our salesrooms, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn street, a large and splendid assortment of Furniture, &c., consisting of elegant oil and varnish Walnut Parlor Suites, in plain and figured green rep and hair cloth; two elegant Oak Sideboards, with Marble Tops, Oak Extension Tables and Chairs, Marble Top Tables, Etageres, Dressing Bureaus, French and Cottage Bedsteads, Washstands, Rocking Chairs, Chamber Chairs, fine oil Walnut and Rosewood Secretaries and Book Cases, elegant Chamber Suits, with full Marble Tops. Also a large assortment of Rosewood and Gilt and all Gilt Mirrors.

Also, one very fine Rosewood case PIANO FORTE only used two months. Is a splendid toned instrument. Also, a lot of Engravings without frames, Linen Table Cloths, Handkerchiefs, Ladies' and Gent's Hosiery, extra fine Silver Plated Table and Tea Spoons and Forks, China, Crockery, Tinware and Glassware, &c. &c.

ja14-e632 4t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

EXTENSIVE LIVERY STABLE STOCK
AT AUCTION,
By Gilbert & Sampson.

We will sell on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at the LIVERY STABLE of MICHAEL PILKINGTON, 47 and 49 Wabash avenue, the following described property, viz:

- 5 Close Carriages.
- 1 Open Carriage.
- 2 Carryalls.
- 4 Top Vehicles.
- 5 Open Buggies.
- 1 Four Horse Sleigh.
- 1 Six Horse Sleigh.
- 3 Pony Sleighs.
- 12 Cutters.
- 26 Horses.
- 11 Setts Single Harness.
- 11 Setts Double Harness.
- 17 String Bells.
- 28 Robes.
- 4 Pair Carriage Blankets.
- 1 Hay Cutter.
- 1 Howe's Scale.

The above comprises one of the best Livery Stocks in Chicago. Parties wishing to examine the stock, or purchase at private sale, will call on JOHN MATTOCKS, Jr., Room 14 Telegraph Building, or on the premises, or at our office, 44 Dearborn street. The above property will be sold for cash without reserve.

ja14-e632-5t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

Medicinal.

Dr. James Hunter on the Symptoms of Consumption—Continued.

To the Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

GENTLEMEN: I have said that, in the early stage, the most common symptoms of Consumption are "dry, hacking cough," a sense of "shortness of breath on exertion," and "increased frequency of pulse." Another symptom which should lead us to suspect the health of the lungs is pain. During the course of the disease it is usually in some degree, but varies very much in intensity. It may be the first indication of tubercles in the lungs, or not appear until after ulceration has taken place. In one case it is a sharp stitch in the side, in another a dull aching under the breast-bone, in another a sense of burning, while in a fourth we have only a feeling of weight and oppression. Its seat, too, is often distant from the part of the lung affected. It may be in the opposite side of the chest, or low down in the side, whereas the tubercles are always deposited at the top of the lung. Sometimes we find the pain immediately over the part affected, but this is not usual. The reason for the vagrancy of the system will be understood by bearing in mind that the pain is not actually in the lungs, but in the walls of the chest, or in the pleura covering them. It is at best a mere sympathetic irritation, and as such, may be caused by disease remotely situated from the point at which it is manifested, just as disease of the stomach frequently causes pain in the head. At times the pain has very much of a rheumatic character, and at others resembles neuralgia. From this it will be understood that pain is a very unreliable symptom. It is no proof that the lungs are sound that the patient has never experienced any pain, since more than one-third of those laboring under this disease never have the least indications of it. The lungs, as a rule, do not manifest injury by pain, even acute inflammation is very rarely attended by any suffering. If there is pain, soreness, aching, weight, or oppression, however, it should be regarded as a suspicious circumstance, and the lungs immediately sounded to discover its cause. When considerable disease exists in one lung, patients sometimes find it uncomfortable to lie on that side, and the sense of discomfort produced by doing so is the only inconvenience they experience.

The "loosing a little flesh" is often an early symptom of consumption. It takes place in many cases even though the appetite remains good, and the food is abundant and nutritious. When a patient grows thinner without any appreciable reason, the lungs should always be suspected as the cause. The same is true of those who rapidly lose flesh, and then as suddenly lose it. These changes merely indicate the changes taking place in the lungs, still we do not always find apparent loss of flesh in the first stage of tubercles. In young women in particular I have very often found the lungs seriously affected while they still retain their color and plumpness. But as a rule, if we reduce the matter to a certainty by weighing, we shall find a few pounds of difference between their present and former weights. If with the loss of weight there is a disposition to sigh, a dark discoloration below the eyes, and a quickened pulse, with some heat in the hands, set it down as almost certain that the lungs are affected. Still I have, in a few instances, known persons to gain flesh during the whole of the first and second stages of consumptive disease, and that, too, where the tubercles were rapidly undergoing changes which, if not arrested, must soon have ended fatally. Cod liver oil is a very powerful nourishment, and will sometimes improve the weight of persons who are hopelessly affected, though it exerts no beneficial influence on the disease itself.

The irritation produced by tubercles, even in the first stage, [illegible] fever in the after part of the day, and perspiration toward morning but we do not generally have hectic fever and night sweats until after the tubercles begin to soften. As a rule, when the third stage commences the patient feels chilly as evening approaches, shrugs up his shoulders, and, if it be winter, turns his back to the fire. After he gets into bed he discovers that his hands and feet burn, or feel hot, and towards morning he perspires. For a time the perspiration is slight, but, as the disease advances, often becomes so profuse as to drench the bed. About one in every ten escape night sweats altogether, while fully two out of every three escape them until after the softening of tubercle commences.

In young females irregularities almost always occur sooner or later, and often this is the first and only evidence they have of the disease. [illegible] lungs and are surprised to find them the seat of miliary tubercles. Too frequently in such cases strong medicines are given to restore the suspended function, and the careless physician only discovers his cruelty and ignorance when his administrations have so aggravated the pulmonary disease that it can no longer be mistaken. The tubercles are then attributed to the suppression, when in reality they are the cause which produced it. One thing must be said of medical men—they never acknowledge to the patient an error in diagnosis; they would even dispute with the Great Physician of all, sooner than admit any error of judgment, and yet it is not too much to say that not one general practitioner in a thousand is able to distinguish by the stethoscope one stage of consumption from another, or between pure consumption and tuberculous ulceration of the lungs. When, then, can I feel surprise at the frightful ravages of consumption when the great mass of physicians to whom invalids first apply for relief are incompetent to pronounce a judgment on the state of the lungs until the time for successful treatment has passed? This evil will continue so long as medical men resist the division of the profession into special departments, and until they encourage their patients to apply to those whose devotion to one class of disease gives them the skill and experience essential to correct diagnosis and successful treatment. No general practitioner, however skillful, has the time or sufficient experience to become a good stethoscopist, and yet so long as he continues to treat consumption the lives of his patients hang upon his skill in this respect. The remedies employed must depend on the stage and form of the disease, and no physician can successfully treat a patient while he is in doubt and uncertainty as to the nature and extent of the pulmonary affection.

[To be continued.]

Your obedient servant,
JAMES HUNTER, M. D.

Drs. E. & J. Hunter, Physicians for diseases of the Chest, embracing Catarrh, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, and Heart disease, to which branch of the profession their practice is exclusively confined. The writer of the above may be consulted personally or by letter, daily, at their office in Chicago. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

ja16-e848-1t-8tsp

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—Hotel for Sale. The furniture, stock and lease of the Barret House, in Burlington, Iowa, now doing a successful business. Apply to HOOPER & LONG, Proprietors. ja16-e806-2w

FOR SALE—An interest in a paying business, price $1,800; a Grocery Stock in business part of city, $1,000 to $1,600; also, a paying Confectionary Manufactory, $800; a half interest in a Confectionary, $500; also a Saloon and Restaurant, $800; California Gold Stock for sale cheap; and a retail Confectionary, centrally located. T. H. BELFIELD, Real Estate Agent, Room 10, P. O. Block. ja16 e801 1t

FOR SALE—Owners of Farms and Country Residences, or City Property, will do well to call and leave the same with us. No charge unless a sale is made. We also negotiate sales of Stores, Hotels, Boarding Houses, Saloons, &c., &c. We invite all persons seeking business to give us a call. T. H. BELFIELD & CO., No. 10 P. O. Block. ja16 e800-1t

FOR SALE—The Scow L. B. Fortier, will carry 120,000 feet lumber, drawing only three feet water, and is in good condition. For terms, inquire of WHITE, TROWBRIDGE & CO., on Lumber street, third office south of Twelfth street, where the vessel may be seen. ja16-e8-4t

FOR SALE—A half interest in a well established Retail Grocery and Provision Store, now doing a first-rate business. To any thorough business man a good opening is offered. For particulars call at the Store, corner of Eldridge Court and State streets, Chicago. ja15-e808-3t

FOR SALE—A Rare Chance. A well established Brewery, with engine, malt house and fixtures, to rent or for sale, or a good partner wanted to go in partnership with a young man. The brewery is situated opposite the I. C. R. R. round house, at the foot of Thirteenth street. For particulars apply at 395 Michigan avenue. ja14-e[illegible]

FOR SALE—To Tinners—An old established Stove and Tin Store, with a complete set of Machine and Hand Tools, etc., now doing a good business, for sale cheap. Now is the time for a man with a small capital to invest. For particulars, address Drawer 6084. ja13-e[illegible]

FOR SALE—A well-established fancy Dye House, at Ottawa, Ill., will be sold cheap, on account of business of the present owner. For particulars, inquire at BOSE & KRUGER'S Salon, 56 and 58 Lasalle street, basement Metropolitan Building. ja13-e672 1w

FOR SALE—The Planing Mill situate at the railroad crossing on Clark street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, occupied by Hall & Frost. Also, one Circular Saw Mill, new and in prime order, for sale at a bargain, 4½ feet saw, can use 5 foot. EBENEZER JENKINS, No. 183 Twenty second street. ja13 e674-6t

FOR SALE—A fine toned Rosewood round cornered Piano. Inquire at 164 Rush street. ja13-e647-6t

FOR SALE—Woolen Machinery. One 210 Spindle Jack, one 30-inch Condenser Card, four Stafford Looms, one Shearing Machine, one Napper, Press Screw, Plate, &c., &c., now in store in Milwaukee, boxed and ready for shipment. Address J. A. McFETRIDGE, Beaver Dam, Wis. ja13-e644-10t

FOR SALE—Two double Cylinder Carding Machines for carding rolls, second hand and in good order, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, Woolen Factory. TOMLINSON & BENT. ja11-e638-10t

FOR SALE—Forty good horses, suitable for farming, or for an express or dray business. Inquire at 71 State-st. ja13-e[illegible] 1w

FOR SALE—Stock of Hardware. House Keeping articles, Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces. I offer for sale the retail department of my business, consisting of a stock of builders' and general hardware, house keeping articles, stoves, ranges and furnaces. The value of hardware now on hand is about $8,000, and is contained in Store No. 39 State Street, City Hotel Building. That of house keeping articles, stoves, ranges and furnaces is about $15,000, and is contained in stores No. 43 and 45 same building. These two branches during 1864 did a business of about $125,000, and will be sold together or separately as desired. In order that my customers shall not be misled I will say that it is my intention to continue the manufacture of plain and japanned tin ware, also the foundry business. A. G. GARFIELD. ja5 e[illegible]

FOR SALE—The Eagle Mills.—A large stone mill with two run of stones, on Rock Creek, in Clinton county, Iowa, 3½ miles from Wheatland, with necessary cleaning apparatus, 80 feet land under cultivation. For further particulars apply to or address the proprietors at Wheatland, Iowa. WM. HULL. ja9 e[illegible]

FOR SALE—The Foundry known as the "Union Foundry," on Clark st., Chicago, together with all the tools and machinery belonging to the same; also the land on which said foundry is situated; also a tract of land on the North Branch, Chicago, now occupied by the Chicago Distilling Company, containing of about eight acres. Inquire of GEORGE W. SIZER, Cleveland, or of JOHN C. GRANNIS, Attorney at Law, Cleveland, Ohio. de22 b941-1m

To Rent.

TO RENT—Three pleasant rooms, with privilege of furnished parlor, $10 per month. Also five rooms, $15 per month. For particulars inquire at No. 75 Dearborn street, Room No. 8. Can be had furnished if desired. ja16-e[illegible]

TO RENT.—A small house on the North Side to rent. J. W. WAUGHOP, No. 63 Clark street. ja13-e[illegible]

TO RENT.—Wanted to rent a house, containing from seven to nine rooms. Must be in a good neighborhood. Address "O." P. O. Drawer 6031. ja15 e[illegible]-1w

NEW ENGLAND
PETROLEUM COMPANY
OF BOSTON.
Capital, $450,000. Shares, 90,000.
Subscriptions $5 per Share.
No personal liability. No future assessment.

For further information address
F. C. BATES, Esq., [illegible] THOMAS, Esq.,
J. B. CLAPP & CO., Bankers, [illegible]
Messrs. WM. LINCOLN & CO. Messrs. E. & R. W. [illegible],
Boston.

ja8-e[illegible]

I HAVE TO-DAY SOLD MY [illegible] to Messrs. [illegible] Mr. Whipple is well known [illegible] would request [illegible] to the business [illegible] gentlemen [illegible]

January 14, 1865. W. E. [illegible]

Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED—Substitutes and volunteers for the United States Army and Navy, for one, two and three years, to whom the highest bounties will be paid. We propose doing now as we always have done before, to give more in money for men than any other house in Chicago. WM. MURPHY & BROS., corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement.

Substitutes and Volunteers furnished at the old and reliable office of WM. MURPHY & BROS., on the most reliable terms. Good men always on hand. Call in person or address WM. MURPHY & BROS. Chicago, Illinois. ja13-e633-7t

WANTED—Wm. Murphy & Bros., as ever, will attend to all business in the Substitute line, and will furnish men on as reasonable terms as any one. Those wishing to enlist in the Navy for the term of two or three years, will find it to their advantage to make their arrangements with the undersigned. This office is a branch office of Lieut. John D. HARTY, commanding U. S. Naval Rendezvous at Chicago, Ill., and any one can see that we are authorized agents to transact business in that line. Good men can always get good bounties by applying at our office. Aliens, Veterans and Minors will always be received. We will take contracts for filling quotas for townships and furnishing Substitutes for those liable to draft, or drafted men. Do not fail to call before closing a bargain elsewhere. WM. MURPHY & BROS. (basement) corner of Randolph and Lasalle sts. ja10-e[illegible]

WANTED—Every man wishing to enlist in the army or navy, and all who want substitutes, should call at our office immediately. We are now offering great inducements in the way of cash bounties. We pay liberal premiums to those who bring us acceptable recruits. BUTLER, HOYT & CO., 55 Clark street, Room No. 2, up stairs. ja15-e[illegible]

WANTED—We beg leave to call your attention to our Agency for Procuring Substitutes for the Navy and Army of the United States. We are doing a strictly legitimate business, and the law allows us to furnish Veteran and Alien Substitutes for the Navy, to be accredited to any District in the United States where the Principal resides. The United States Naval Headquarters for the Western and Northwestern States being at this place, we have great facilities for rendering assistance to those who wish to procure Substitutes. WM. M. MURPHY & BRO. ja13-e[illegible]

WANTED—Enrolled and Drafted Men—Attention.—We have established an office for the furnishing of Substitutes and Representatives for the Army and Navy to fill the present draft.

If you are liable to the draft now is the time to procure a Substitute.

If you desire to show your patriotism now is the time to procure a Representative Recruit.

We can supply you at better rates than any other firm in the city. The draft for Cook county will be about one in ten. Give us a call.

The law allows us to furnish Alien and Veteran Substitutes for the Navy, to be credited to any place in the United States where the enrolled man resides. All communications will be promptly answered. Before you close with any other house give us a call. LESTER & REILEY, Rooms 7, 8, and 9 up stairs, 122 South Clark street. P. O. Box 3838. ja10 e628-6t

WANTED—Volunteers and Substitutes to come and get the big bounties now offered, all in cash. Give us a call, and if you are not satisfied with our terms, there will be no harm done. You will be dealt with fairly. You will get your money as soon as you are mustered into the service. No false inducements offered you. Illinois will get your credit. Come and see us, anyhow, before enlisting. Beware of street runners, above all things, as they are unreliable and sharkish. MARSHALL & GIBBS, 134 So. Clark st., Room 5, up stairs, next door to the Provost Marshal's. ja15 e662 10t

WANTED—Colored Men, Attention. We are recruiting for the 29th U. S. Colored Regiment. Now is your time to volunteer. You will receive the highest bounty by applying at our office, 84 Dearborn street. LEWIS, REDPATH & CO. ja15-e651-2t

WANTED—Volunteers for Cook county. $700 bounty; also, substitutes for the army and navy, to whom the highest cash bounty will be paid the moment they pass the doctor. Avoid street brokers. Come right up to the General Recruiting Office 84 Dearborn street. LEWIS, REDPATH & CO. ja15-e651-2t

WANTED—Substitutes and volunteers. You will always receive the highest bounties that are going, by applying at the Original Recruiting Agency, 84 Dearborn street. Choice of any branch of the service—army or navy. LEWIS, REDPATH & CO. ja15-e651 2t

WANTED—Volunteers and Substitutes—We are paying the highest cash bounties now paying in the city. To satisfy yourselves, call on us before enlisting, and you will see. Principals supplied at No. 63 South Clark street, in basement. L. T. PROUT & CO. ja15-e658-3t

WANTED—One Substitute at 169 Dearborn street. Substitute Brokers need not apply. Letters from the country answered. ja13-e458 6t

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—A double house and lot, corner Cottage Grove avenue and Twenty-second street. Inquire of N. GOOLD, 81 Randolph street. P. O. Box 319. ja15-e632-2t

FOR SALE—Brick House and large lot, corner Indiana and Pine streets, $17,000; Brick House on Erie street, $7,000; fine House on Park avenue, $8,000; House and lot on Park avenue, between Leavitt and Hoyne, $4,000; one House and lot, 24x132½, on West Adams street, near Jefferson Park, $12,000; cottage House, corner Peoria and Fourth sts., $1,850; House on West Taylor street, lot 100x118, $4,000; House with large lot on Wabash avenue, near Fourteenth street, $10,000; House on Twenty-third street, $4,200; House and lot on Twenty-fifth street, 120x125, $4,200; Large House and lot, corner of Twenty fourth street and Cottage Grove avenue, $6,000; Brick House on Wabash avenue, south of Twelfth street, $18,000; two Lots on West Lake street, east of Halsted, $6,000 each; 49x100 corner Halsted and Fulton streets, $5,000; two brick Stores on East Madison street, near the bridge, 42x90, $25,000; 60x38 feet on East Randolph street, $21,000; Lot on North Clark street, near Chicago avenue, 25x100, $2,000; ten splendid River Lots, between Empire slip and Bridgeport, at low prices; Lot and two Houses on Jackson street, $3,000; several lots suitable for manufacturing purposes, on West Side, between Madison and Kinzie streets, and east of Halsted, from $60 to $100 per foot; three Houses and lots on Third avenue, $4,000 each. Apply to BERS & AYRES, 88 Dearborn street. ja15-e651-3t

FOR SALE—North Side—A neat Cottage, containing 6 rooms, situated on Ohio street, between Franklin and Wells, with a good lot, 37½ by 109½ feet, fronting south. This is a desirable property, and less than a mile from Clark-street bridge. Apply to P. G. PETERSON, Land Department, I. C. R. R. Co., Chicago. ja15-e610-3t

FOR SALE—Cheap, Lot on south side of Warren street, between Robey and Hayne, 30 b. 124 deep, to an alley. Lot on northeast corner of Warren and Hoyne sts., 30 b. 124 feet deep to an alley. Also, a number of Houses and Lots in different parts of the city. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block. ja15-e653-2t

FOR SALE—A small, desirable house and lot for sale on South Side. Price, $5,500. J. W. WAUGHOP, 63 Clark street. ja15-e653-3t

FOR SALE—A good, two-story frame house, on stone basement, and cellar, with an acre of ground—good barn, garden and other improvements—situated on West Harrison street, near Leavitt. Apply on the premises or address P. O. Box 190. ja15-e631 1w

FOR SALE—A Brick House of twelve rooms, with all the modern improvements, and Lot, with Barn, on Ontario street, near Rush.

A new frame house and brick basement, of ten rooms, and lot, on Michigan avenue, near Ringgold or Twenty-second street.

Two new brick houses and lots on Park avenue, near Union Park.

THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block. ja15-e653-3t

FOR SALE—Near the lake, on Eighteenth street, a frame house, east of Prairie avenue, on Eighteenth street; lot 22 by 122; $4,000; also a brick house on same street for $9,000.

Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block. A. J. AVERELL. ja14 e580-3t

FOR SALE—At a bargain, 3 Houses and Lots at Harlem; 50 feet front on Jackson, east of Loomis street; 50 feet front on Indiana avenue, south of Twenty-sixth street. House and Lot on Fulton, near Roby st. JAS. W. SCOVILLE, No. 9 Telegraph Building. ja13-e670-1w

FOR SALE—Fine Residence Lot, cheap, 200 feet by 180 deep, on the southeast corner of Twenty-third street and Indiana avenue, at $85 per foot if applied for soon. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block. ja12 e571-5t

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Lands in McHenry County.—NW of SW, Sec. 6, T. 44 north, Range 9 E. 3 P. M.; SE of NW, Sec. 31, T. 46 north, Range 8 E. 3 P. M.; NE of NW, Sec. 31, T. 45 north, Range 8 E. 3 P. M.; SE of NW, Sec. 31, T. 46 north, Range 8 E. 3 P. M. In LAKE COUNTY—SW of SE, Sec. 5, T. 44 north, Range 10 E. 3 P. M.; NE of NW, Sec. 5, T. 44 north, Range 10 E. 3 P. M. In DEKALB COUNTY—N ½ of NW fr ¼, Sec. 18, T. 41 north, Range 5 E. 3 P.M. Lot 2 of NW ¼, Sec. 1, T. 42 north, Range 3 E. 3 P.M. The above lands were entered by the undersigned direct from the U. S. Government, and are offered for sale at a bargain. Apply to CHARLES C. P. HOLDEN. ja13 e666-1t

FOR SALE—The undersigned, wishing to reduce his business, offers for sale either of the following lumbering establishments, viz: One at Pensaukee, Oconto County, Wisconsin, consisting of one Steam Mill of two gangs, one large Circular and one Muly Saw; also, Edger, Splitter, Cutting Off and Lath Saws, with ample power to drive the same; and one Water Mill, with one Upright and one Circular Saw. The improvements consist of Store, Boarding House and Workshops, necessary for carrying on the business, with several tenant houses. The land comprises thirteen thousand acres—the stock of logs, 10,000,000 feet, sufficient to run the mills day times. The other, at Little Sturgeon, Door County, Wisconsin. The Mill has a large Circular Saw and one Valentine Shingle Machine, two run of Stones for milling purposes—one three and a half foot, and one four foot, with bolt to each—doing a good business; together with four thousand seven hundred acres of land, and sufficient stock of Logs and Shingle Bolts.

Both establishments in successful operation.

Will also sell six thousand acres of land on Pattit River, on east shore of Lake Michigen, with good mill site at the mouth of the River.

I will dispose of any of the above tracts of land, Mills, &c., at a price that will be an inducement to any one desiring to engage in the lumber business, and will receive Chicago Property in part payment.

Will also sell two of my vessels.

For particulars inquire of F. B. GARDNER. ja5 e559-10t

FOR SALE—A Farm, situated a quarter of a mile from Desplaines station, on the C. & North W. Railway, 16 miles from Chicago, containing 100 acres of improved prairie, with good fence, and 20 acres of heavy timber, permanently watered by the Desplaines River running through the tract and dividing the timber from the prairie. The situation makes it a first-class milk, grain or stock farm. Terms, half cash, balance on time. Title good. Application or reference may be made to HENRY SMITH, at the office of Ogden, Fleetwood & Co., corner of Lake and Clark streets, Chicago, or to the subscriber at the flour mill near the premises. SOCRATES RAND, Agent, Desplaines Station. Post Office at Maine, Cook Co., Illinois. ja13-e[illegible]

FOR SALE—9,000 Acres of fine high rolling Prairie, near Forrest, Livingston county, Ill. Good soil and timber. I offer the second selection of lands, [illegible] early and very choice. To correspondence [illegible] at Forrest the 11th inst. [illegible] and 24th of January. Inquire of I. J. KRACK, Forrest Station, P. O. Box 3407, Chicago. D. K. PEARSONS, No. 118 Randolph street. ja15 e[illegible]

FOR SALE—The Dore House in Loda, Iroquois county, Ill., on the I. C. R. R., 90 miles south of Chicago. The only hotel in Loda, a place of 1,000 inhabitants; two stories high; 21 rooms and hall; good sheds and stables, all built in 1859, all in good repair. All the business that it can do. No hotel better located or doing a better business between Chicago and Cairo. Price $4,000. P. O. Box 3407. D. K. PEARSONS, 118 Randolph street, Chicago. ja15-e[illegible]

Lost.

LOST—Going from 164 Kinzie street to the corner of Wells street, on Kinzie street, an envelope containing 12 cartes de visite of a child. Any person finding the same, by delivering it to No. 164 Kinzie street will receive thanks from the owner. JAMES McCARTY. ja16-e[illegible]

LOST—$5.00 Reward. A Cow lost, a dark roan, with brass knob on one horn and blind in right eye. Whoever returns her to No. 48 West Washington street, will receive the above reward. WM. STEWART. ja15-e[illegible]

LOST—$10.00 Reward. Friday afternoon, the 13th inst., on May street, between Fulton and Randolph, a Mink Fur Collar, lined with brown silk and fancy stitched. The finder will receive the above reward by returning same to LASAK & MORRIS, 127 Randolph-st. ja15-e[illegible]

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—As Book-keeper or salesman, by a young man who has had several years experience. Will refer, by permission to Wm. Bartlett, wholesale and retail dealer in Clothing, 131 and 133 Randolph street. ja15-e[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As Housekeeper, one that understands the business. A good [illegible] [illegible] south Chicago.

WANTED—Situation—As Nurse or Seamstress, or to do chamber work, by an American woman, having good city references. Call at 201 North Dearborn street, up-stairs. ja15-e[illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED.—A Young man of respectability desires the acquaintance of some respectable and [illegible] ladies. Said gentleman is a stranger [illegible] has the best of references in other [illegible] dress MARIONEAUX, Chicago P. O. [illegible]

WANTED—A smart [illegible] young man to take charge of an office [illegible] have good reference for honesty. [illegible] countryman need apply, at 84 Dearborn [illegible] S. LEWIS & CO. [illegible]

WANTED—An Active Business Man having at his command [illegible] $10,000, and well posted in the [illegible] large German acquaintance, [illegible] partnership with an already established [illegible] or some other party, for the establishment of a [illegible] business. Address, stating particulars, "J. G. [illegible]" Drawer 5304. [illegible]

WANTED—A Cook's place in a gentleman's family, by one who understands the business and can come well recommended. Call at 271 Huron, North Division. [illegible]

WANTED—To rent, a neat and commodious House, capable of accommodating a family of two or three [illegible] persons, centrally located. Possession wanted on or before the first. Good references given. Address "F. [illegible]" Ontario street.

WANTED—One "gay and festive" chap would like to open correspondence with as many fun-loving, lively young ladies of the loyal States as wish to respond. Object—fun, love or matrimony. Send photograph or you will not receive any answer. Address CLARENCE MEREDITH, Box 434, Iowa City, Iowa. [illegible]

WANTED—One or two Salesmen by a first-class Fancy Goods and Notion Jobbing House. Would be willing for them to travel West with samples, if necessary. Liberal arrangements will be made with desirable parties. Address S. F. JOHNSON & CO., New York. [illegible]

WANTED—Men, (farmers preferred), to engage in a business [illegible] from $25 to $100 a week may be earned, or [illegible] a year, without hindrance to other business. Capital required from $10 to $100. Call, personally [illegible] South Clark street, Room 14, up stairs, or [illegible] cents to Box 5642, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

WANTED—Ladies, send address with stamp, to Box 6869, Chicago, [illegible] receive by return mail information of [illegible] value—to married ladies only. [illegible]

WANTED.—Ho! Everybody. Send 50 cents, and I will mail you that which is worth one hundred times its cost. It is [illegible] every family. Everybody should have it. Any business man or boy can make a fortune with it. It is no humbug. The article can be [illegible] turned if not perfectly satisfactory, and [illegible] will be refunded. Address D. N. LEWIS, P. O. Box 395, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

WANTED—On the South Side, by two gentlemen, a large and well furnished Bedroom, with board. East of State and [illegible] Twelfth streets preferred. References [illegible] given. Address "F F C," Box 6095. [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase a stock of Groceries, of from $2,000 to $5,000, for the retail trade, for which I will give 160 acres of [illegible] in Iowa at low figures, and balance in cash. [illegible] "C R," Tribune office. ja15-e[illegible]

WANTED—Employment—$[illegible] a month. Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for [illegible] wages and all expenses paid. Address D. B. [illegible] TON & CO., Detroit, Mich. ja15-e[illegible]

WANTED—A good steady young Man to drive a grocery wagon and make himself useful about the store, at No. 581 West [illegible]. Apply immediately. Reference required. ja15-[illegible]

WANTED—By a lady and gentleman furnished rooms in a respectable family, with or without board. For convenience to business, a central location desired, South Side preferred. References exchanged. Address "MAD," [illegible] 1652.

WANTED—To buy, a House and Lot in a respectable neighborhood and within fifteen minutes of the Court House; not to exceed $2,500, or to lease a lot conveniently located, suitable for a small cottage dwelling, as above. Address with full particulars, price, &c., "H N S," P. O. Drawer 5779. [illegible]

WANTED—Married ladies—Prof. Von Verses' Diamond Drops—a never failing and harmless Remedy for all Obstructions and Irregularities. All married ladies will find them a never-failing preventative, and are invited to send a red stamp for a circular or two dollars and [illegible] for a bottle, to C. R. MONROE, General Agent, Drawer No. 6561, Chicago, Ill. For sale, wholesale and retail, by R. R. BALL & CO., Druggists, [illegible] South Clark street. [illegible]

WANTED—Boys—Three [illegible] steady Boys to work in a tin shop, at [illegible] South Franklin street. [illegible]

WANTED—To Photographers—A situation as Operator, by one who understands the business. Address "OPERATOR," Tribune office. [illegible]

WANTED—To rent, a Store in one of the principal business streets, [illegible] street preferred, first or second floor. Address J. A. & H. F. GRISWOLD, No. 12 River street. ja15 e[illegible]

WANTED—100,000 readers for the "Amorous Life in Chicago," a [illegible] new book of 250 pages, with four steel-plate illustrations. Sent to any address in the United States on the receipt of $1. Address P. O. Box 6167, Chicago. ja13-[illegible]

WANTED—Drug Partner—An active, energetic man, with $3,000 to $5,000 can hear of an excellent opportunity of engaging in a well established house, by addressing "DRUG PARTNER," Tribune office. [illegible]

WANTED—A store on Lake [illegible] east of State street. Address P. O. Box [illegible]. ja11-e265-7t

WANTED.—Listen! Ladies and gentlemen, aged and youth, [illegible] no humbug, but to the religious truth, I'll tell you how I made $30,000 in two years, and how you can also without any [illegible]. The business is attractive and very [illegible] it suits every rank, profession and [illegible]. Send 25 cents for circulars and information, which should be read by every person in [illegible] Address G. W. WHITE, P. O. Box [illegible], Lucas county, Ohio. [illegible]

WANTED—Good Canvassers to sell my new Book, "A Voice from [illegible]" It is beautifully illustrated with [illegible] of Gen. Lee and others, and [illegible] octavo. Send stamp for circular. [illegible] SAML. PIKE, P. O. Box 2358. [illegible]

WANTED—Persons from Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Michigan with small or large capital, can learn how to invest it to insure a large, permanent and profitable business with quick returns, in all or either of the above States, by calling at No. 81 Monroe street. [illegible]

WANTED—For one dollar I will inform any person of a sure and easy method of making from $1,500 to $3,000 per year. Parties have made as high as $2,000 in a single day. Address G. C. GRAY, P. O. Box 917, Chicago, Ill. ja13-e[illegible]

WANTED—A first class cook at 223 Michigan avenue. None but those with good recommendations need apply. [illegible]

WANTED—For the Government, in the Quartermaster's Department, [illegible] Laborers at $45 per month and rations, [illegible] at $50 per month and rations; also, [illegible] furnished from Chicago, Illinois. For further [illegible] apply at the Government Offices, 13[illegible] Water street, Chicago, Illinois. O. M. BABCOCK, Government [illegible]

WANTED—Men and women to sell the great Engravings "Home on Furlough" and "Christ Blessing Children"; also [illegible] Complete Works, Custis' Life of Washington [illegible]. We pay the biggest commission [illegible]. Send for a circular, one cent stamp. [illegible] CO., 87 Washington-st. P. O. Box 2255. [illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—100 Agents Wanted. Any one, male or female, in or out of employment can make $2,500 a year in a light, honorable, and lucrative business. For further particulars address, enclosing one red stamp, L. MOREY, Box 91, Springfield, Illinois. No traveling unless preferred. ja15-e791-3t

WANTED—Agents in every county in the West to sell by subscription the new and rapidly selling work, "MORGAN AND HIS CAPTORS," complete in one elegant octavo volume with a fine steel plate likeness of Morgan. Price [illegible]. This is one of the best Agency Books in the market. No circumstances of the rebellion have furnished better material for an interesting, instructive and exciting volume than the raids of John Morgan. Agents everywhere are sending in the most flattering reports of business. One agent orders 100 copies as the result of his first six days canvass. Another took 114 subscribers, out of 140 solicited to subscribe. For particulars, terms, &c., given on application to the publishers, C. F. VENT & CO., 113 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—Efficient agents in every county in the Northwest to introduce the following popular works: History of the Rebellion, by Rev. J. S. C. Abbott. Life of Washington, by Hon. J. T. Headly, and other new and standard works. Business permanent—commission liberal. For terms, call on or address O. F. GIBBS, 131 South Clark st., Chicago, Ill., P. O. Box 385. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—In every town and county in the Northwest to canvass for the GREAT AMERICAN CONFLICT, by Horace Greeley. It is the standard history of the war. The most [illegible] work ever published. Wanted immediately, an agent for St. Louis, Mo. Also, agents to sell our large Steel plate engravings of Lincoln, Grant, Hancock, Sherman, McClellan, Farragut, Orr, [illegible] Sheridan, together with a large assortment of [illegible] and albums at the lowest rates. Agents will [illegible] to send for our circulars. GEO. & C. W. SHERWOOD, Western Publishers, No. 118 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 2013. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Everywhere, to dispose of our elegant Steel-plate Engravings of Washington, [illegible] Adams and Franklin, four of the noblest [illegible] ever produced, whose pictures should adorn the parlor of every American citizen. Copies sent by mail for $1.00. Address D. M. JACKSON, Box [illegible] cago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—($125 per month) everywhere, to introduce the Shaw & Clark $16 Family Sewing Machine, the only low priced machine in the country which is licensed by Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. Salary and expenses or large commissions allowed. All other machines now sold for less than forty dollars each are infringements, and the seller and user liable. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$10 per week at their own homes, in a light business that pays over 200 per cent. A capital of $2 to $5 only required. Any person having a few hours daily to spare will find this a splendid opportunity. Address, with two stamps, for full particulars, WAYVELL, Box 4781, Chicago. [illegible]

WANTED—Active and enterprising agents in every county in the [illegible] States, to introduce our unequaled Gift [illegible] packages, Photograph Albums, Card Photographs, Steel Engravings, &c. Watches, silver-ware and other articles of great value are given with our packages. Send for circulars to C. M. DUNN & CO., [illegible] South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents, [illegible] a month. I want agents everywhere, [illegible] month, expenses paid, to sell fifteen articles, [illegible] selling everywhere. Full particulars free. Address OTIS T. GAREY, Biddeford, Maine. [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms in a private family, by applying at No. [illegible]

BOARDING.—A large and well furnished front room to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife. Inquire at [illegible]. References required.

BOARDING—Wanted, by a young lady, who would like to [illegible] with her and teach her [illegible] board. [illegible] given. Address Box 5535.

BOARDING—Room with board, for one gentleman, can be [illegible] Ohio street.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms and Board may be had at [illegible] a few steps north of [illegible] also accommodated.

BOARDING—An [illegible] [illegible]

CHICAGO

DAILY, TRI-W[illegible]

Office, No. [illegible]

Chicago

TUESDAY, JAN[illegible]